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* NATIONAL *
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TRANSPLANTING OF MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS

There Is Great Promise in the Transplanting of Revolutionary Model Plays By Local Operas

by

Hsiao Luan (小峦)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 27, 1974)

The deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has brought prosperity to socialist literature and art in our country, and new headway has also been made in the transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas. An eye-catching salient feature in the theatrical festival of four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held in Peking at present is that all localities have each presented a full play or selected scenes from local operas transplanted from the revolutionary model plays. There are, among them, Shanghai operas, Shaohsing operas, Huai operas, Chuang operas from Kwangsi, Kwangsi operas, Ts'aitiao operas, Huaku operas from Hunan, Hunan operas and P'ing operas from Liaoning. Through re-creation by transplanting, the independent and indomitable heroic images of the proletariat in the revolutionary model plays have emitted dazzling radiance on the stage of local operas. This is an achievement attained by the broad masses of writers and artists in seriously studying the experiences of the revolutionary model plays and reforming the old local operas under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. The audience composed of the broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers have warmly praised the transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas and said that it is good.

The transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas is an effective measure for further popularizing the revolutionary model plays. The revolutionary model plays are brilliant examples in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and sharp

weapons for thoroughly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and the ideology of all the decadent exploiting classes on the decline. The vigorous popularization and transplanting of revolutionary model plays are the urgent demands of the broad masses of the people of various nationalities in different regions and are of great political significance to the implementation of all-round dictatorship by the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the sphere of the superstructure. Our country is a vast one with many nationalities and abundant types of local operas. The local operas are closely related to the life, linguistic characteristics and habits of appreciation of the local people. Through transplanting, the revolutionary model plays are made more easily comprehensible and acceptable to the masses of various nationalities in different regions, thus enabling the heroic images molded in the revolutionary model plays to strike deeper roots in people's hearts and the revolutionary model plays to better develop the combat role of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas is the unavoidable path for giving impetus to the sound development of the revolution in local operas. Ten years ago, the proletariat first initiated a revolution in the sphere of Peking opera and attacked and captured the old Peking opera which was the toughest fortress. The revolutionary model plays have not only reversed the history which had been reversed and revealed the "new people and the new world," but also, starting from the basic task of molding the models of proletarian heroes, completely reformed the various artistic means in the old Peking opera such as singing, chanting, acting and fighting, and even instrumental music and stage art, thus attaining the unity of the revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form and the unity of the spirit of the time and the characteristics of specific types of operas.

The revolution in local operas must take the road opened up by the revolution in Peking opera. Taking the transplanting of revolutionary model plays as a starting point is precisely an effective way for reforming the old local operas along the road of the revolution in Peking opera. The staging of the transplanted repertoires in this festival has vividly reflected the profound transformation experienced on the stage of local operas. For example, in the past, the Huaku opera of Hunan featured the so-called "three roles" of young man, young woman and clown, and mostly revealed the decadent doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the vulgar themes such as love between man and woman. Today, it features the revolutionary model play "Shachiapang" and reveals the life of heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The experiences of transplanting acquired by the various localities show that through the practice of transplanting the revolutionary model plays, the writers and players have seriously studied the experiences of the revolutionary model plays in adopting a thousand and one ways to mold with wholehearted eagerness the models of proletarian heroes and in implementing the policy of "weeding out the old to let the new emerge" in the process of reforming the old Peking opera. In addition, they have combined the universal laws governing the creation of proletarian literature and art as revealed by the

revolutionary model plays with the characteristics of specific types of operas for application in the concrete practice of transplanting. This is not only of great significance to the critical reform of the traditional art of local operas, but will also play an important guiding role in the creation of new repertoires for local operas in the future.

The transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas is an important path for steeling and developing the ranks of revolutionaries in local operas in the struggle. The revolutionary model plays were born in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines and the transplanting of the revolutionary model plays is similarly full of the acute and complex struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies. In the transplanting process, artists of the revolutionary operas must seriously study the experience of struggle of the revolutionary model plays and strive to heighten their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Only through the storm of struggle can a contingent of proletarian writers and artists with combat effectiveness who persevere in the revolution in local operas be built up step by step. In this festival, we are delighted to see that the blazing fire of the proletarian cultural revolution has steeled and transformed the contingent of writers and artists. The practice of the struggle for transplanting the revolutionary model plays has also effectively given impetus to the ideological and organizational development of the contingent of revolutionaries in local operas. A great number of vigorous young writers and artists are growing to maturity and the ranks of artists of the local operas have also undergone transformation in varying degrees. A backbone force engaged in the revolution in local operas is being formed.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the local operas have undergone vigorous development and attained preliminary results in transplanting the revolutionary model plays. However, we must discern that the struggle between the two classes and the two lines around the work of transplanting the revolutionary model plays is still very formidable. The proletariat still has to make sustained efforts in order to firmly occupy the battlefield of local operas. We must support the growth of this socialist new thing with wholehearted eagerness, criticize the fallacy that the "model plays have high standards and cannot be transplanted" and resolutely resist the attacks and sabotage activities launched against transplanting work by people with ulterior motives. In this festival, we must uphold the correct orientation of transplanting revolutionary model plays by local operas, exchange and sum up experiences, consolidate the fruits, overcome deficiencies and vigorously give impetus to the development of transplanting revolutionary model plays by local operas.

The key to doing a better job in transplanting lies in strengthening the leadership of the Party. Party organizations at all levels must take the transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas as an important matter in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. It is necessary to take the criticism of Confucius and Lin Piao as the key link, thoroughly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art and the doctrines of Confucius and

Mencius in the old local operas so as to consolidate the fruits of victory in the proletarian revolution in literature and art. It is necessary to properly organize the ranks of artists of local operas to seriously study Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art and the Party's literary and art policy, start from the investigation and study of the history of development and the present situation of the local operas in different localities, and realistically grasp the work of transplanting revolutionary model plays by local operas. It is necessary to encourage and support the activities of creating and staging the transplanted revolutionary model plays, lead the writers and players concerned to seriously study the experiences of the revolutionary model plays, solicit opinions from the broad masses on a wide scale and attend to the constant upgrading of the level of transplanting and performance.

In the work of transplanting the revolutionary model plays and reforming the local operas, an important question which must be properly solved is the need to pay attention to striving to attain the unity of the spirit of the time and the characteristics of a specific type of opera. This question is most prominently revealed in the reform of music. It is related to the important question of whether or not the transplanted revolutionary model plays can really enjoy popularity among the masses and firmly occupy the battlefield of local operas. Because of this, in the course of thoroughly criticizing the reactionary content of the old local opera, it is necessary to start from molding the heroic images to make a scientific analysis of its artistic form based on dividing one into two. It is necessary to critically assimilate all the useful things in the traditional artistic form of the local opera, create new things out of them and develop them through arduous re-creation. Certainly, the transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas has to undergo a process of development just like all other things and has always to proceed from the imperfect to the perfect, and from the immature to the mature. The temporary appearance of things which are "neither ass nor horse" is a normal phenomenon in the process of development of things and there is nothing strange in this connection. As long as there are repeated practice and constant summing up of experiences, the various specific types of operas will gradually become rich in the spirit of the time and develop their strong points and characteristics in a better way. Initial studies in this respect have been carried out in a considerable number of tunes and music accompaniments in the repertoires in this festival. Their practical experiences deserve to be seriously summed up so as to be of help and benefit to transplanting work in the future.

We believe that under the guidance of the Party's great policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge" and "making the past serve the present and making foreign things serve China," the transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas will definitely give impetus to the wider popularization of the revolutionary model plays and the constant deepening of the revolution in local operas. There is great promise in the transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas. The specific types of operas with a long history and rich

and variegated artistic characteristics of various nationalities and localities certainly can yield unusually brilliant results with a brand-new look in the garden of socialist literature and art with a hundred flowers.

* * *

The Transplanting of Revolutionary Model Plays By Local Operas Is Good!

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 22, 1974)

The golden autumn in the month of August is a happy season awaiting bumper harvests. The theatrical festival of four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held in Peking has brought to the workers, peasants and soldiers a number of new programs which reflect the life of the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people and there is a scene of vigor and prosperity on the stage of literature and art at the capital. In the festival, the revolutionary model plays transplanted by the local operas are particularly eye-catching. Among them, there are full plays of the Huaku opera "Shachiapang" of Hunan and the P'ing opera "Ode to Dragon River," as well as selected scenes from revolutionary model plays transplanted by the Hunan opera, Shanghai opera, Shaohsing opera, Huai opera, Kwangsi opera, Chuang opera and Ts'aitiao opera. This is a vivid portrayal of the deeper popularization of the revolutionary model plays throughout the country and reflects the new achievements of the local operas in learning from and transplanting the revolutionary model plays under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Weed Out the Old To Let the New Emerge and the State Is Full of Spring Scenery

The several theaters at the capital which stage revolutionary model plays transplanted by local operas are filled with a jubilant atmosphere everywhere. Amidst the melody which is rich in local characteristics, the audience frequently give warm applause in praise of the transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas. They say, "Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the opera stages were dominated by the emperors and princes, generals and ministers, talented scholars and beauties. They energetically propagated the 'doctrines of Confucius and Mencius' which represented the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline and vigorously served the revisionist line. Now, many local operas have acquired a new life through transplanting the revolutionary model plays and the stage of local operas is full of spring scenery."

However, this fruit of victory is not easy to come by. Many local operas have undergone arduous struggle in the course of transplanting revolutionary model plays. A handful of class enemies frantically sabotaged the activities of the local operas in learning to transplant the revolutionary model plays, incited the staging of bad plays and spread the despicable, slanderous remarks that the present was not as good as the past. No sooner had the Huai Opera Troupe of Shanghai started to transplant "On the Docks" than a gust of sinister wind of the "theory of the danger in cultural work" was whipped up behind its back. The "Ode to Dragon River" transplanted by the P'ing Opera Troupe of Shenyang and "The Red Lantern" and "Shachiapang" transplanted by the Shanghai Opera Troupe

of Shanghai were attacked by some people as "neither donkey nor horse" and "outlandish." At this crucial juncture, the workers, peasants and soldiers stood forth to applaud with wholehearted eagerness the transplanting of revolutionary model plays and support the revolutionary new things. They said, "What does it matter even if it is neither a donkey nor a horse! A course is always followed in the development of things. As long as there are revolutionary great ambition and high hopes, the revolutionary model plays certainly can be properly transplanted." With the encouragement and support of the workers, peasants and soldiers, the broad masses of writers and artists have seriously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and in close conjunction with the actual class struggle, thoroughly criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crimes in following Confucius to "subdue one's self and return to propriety" and his revisionist line, and are resolved to rely on the workers, peasants and soldiers and render contributions to the reform of local operas under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

In the course of transplanting the revolutionary model plays, the broad masses of writers and artists have, in conjunction with Chairman Mao's instruction on "making the past serve the present and making foreign things serve China" and "weeding out the old to let the new emerge," seriously studied the experiences acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays. They first analyze and reform the singing tunes and music of specific types of operas, eliminate their dross and assimilate their essentials, and strive to create new singing tunes which can reveal the revolutionary spirit of the time as well as preserve the characteristics of the specific types of operas.

The old Huaku operas featured the "three roles" of young man, young woman and clown and sang ditties which could hardly reveal the images of proletarian heroes. When transplanting the "Shachiapang," the writers and artists of the Huaku Opera Troupe of Hunan started from molding the heroic figures. They studied and made use of the experiences acquired in the creation of the revolutionary model plays which are correct in feelings, disposition and the touch of the time. They reformed the weaknesses of the old Huaku opera with its frivolous tunes and monotonous rhythm and created a complete set of magnificent and systematic singing tunes for Kuo Chien-kuang such as "Not One Inch of Our Fair Land Will We Surrender" and "Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee Guide Us Forward," thus revealing in a better way the noble thoughts and feelings of the heroic figures. The workers, peasants and soldiers said in praise, "The more we listen to these new Huaku operas, the more we love to listen to them and the more we listen, the more enthusiastic we become."

The tunes and tempo in the old P'ing opera are crude and the singing tune is "weak" and "flat." When transplanting the "Ode to Dragon River," the writers and artists of the P'ing Opera Troupe of Shenyang discarded these unhealthy elements and strove to mold the musical image of Chiang Shui-ying. They designed new singing tunes for her such as "The Red Sun Shines in Her Heart" which gave a completely new impression to the audience.

In the old Shaohsing opera, women played the role of men and men sang the tunes of women, and this was virtually a strange phenomenon in the sixties. In order to weed out the old and let the new emerge in the Shaohsing opera, this strange phenomenon must first be changed and efforts rendered in dividing the tunes between men and women. In the course of transplanting the "Ode to Dragon River," they studied the experiences of the revolutionary model plays in shattering the old ways, old schools and old patterns. When designing the male singing tunes of Uncle A-chien and Li Chih-t'ien, they assimilated some high-pitch singing tunes in the "Shaohsing major tunes" and reformed the healthy tunes in melody, style of tune and method of singing in the Shaohsing opera, so as to make the male voice deep and forceful. This represents a great leap in the reform of Shaohsing opera.

In addition, the local operas which participate in this festival including Hunan opera, Shanghai opera, Huai opera, Kwangsi opera and Ts'aitiao opera have, through transplanting the revolutionary model plays, created new things in music, singing tune, acting and spoken lines and obtained some useful experiences. The broad masses of opera artists said with deep understanding, "The transplanting of revolutionary model plays is not only an effective measure for propagating and popularizing the revolutionary model plays but also an important path in giving impetus to the revolution in local operas.

In Transplanting Plays, the Foothold Must First Be Shifted

Learning from and transplanting revolutionary model plays have brought a new life to the local operas and steeled and trained the ranks of writers and artists. In the past few years, in order to properly transplant the revolutionary model plays, the opera artists have seriously studied Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art, thoroughly criticized the revisionist black line in literature and art, gone into the midst of life to humbly learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and further heightened their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in literature and art.

"In transplanting plays, the foothold must first be shifted." This is a common understanding of the opera artists in the transplanting of the revolutionary model plays. When they started to transplant the "Ode to Dragon River," the writers and artists of the Shaohsing Opera Troupe of Shanghai had no deep understanding of the themes of the revolutionary model plays or the thoughts and feelings of the heroic figures, and although they had learnt every technique in the revolutionary model play, the audience composed of workers, peasants and soldiers criticized it after they had seen the performance and said, "You have indeed learnt from the revolutionary model plays but you have not learnt the essence of the revolutionary model plays and your feelings do not resemble those of the workers, peasants and soldiers." The criticism by the workers, peasants and soldiers hit the vulnerable spot. Therefore, the Shaohsing Opera Troupe went deep into a commune in the suburb of Shanghai to humbly

receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. At the time the extremely busy season of "three summer tasks of summer harvest, sowing and field management" had begun. One day, there was a sudden heavy downpour and the rice crop just harvested was immediately washed away by the flood water. After the poor and lower-middle peasants discovered this, they jumped into the river with no thought of personal safety. With the spirit of "damming the river and making emergency rescue" in the "Ode to Dragon River," they braved the storm and took urgent steps to salvage the rice crop. In the struggle against the wind and rain, many images of basic-level cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chiang Shui-ying, Uncle A-chien and A-lien types appeared before the eyes of the writers and artists. The heroic spirit of the working people in our country deepened their understanding of the "Ode to Dragon River" and laid a firm foundation for molding the heroic images in the opera.

In the course of transplanting the "Azalea Mountain," the writers and artists of the Kwangsi Opera Troupe in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region went to the old revolutionary base and ate, lived and labored together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Some veteran fighters of the Red Army enthusiastically told them the deeds of the Red Army in the heroic struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries in those years, thus giving them a profound course of education.

In the transplanting of the revolutionary model plays, the writers and artists have, through staging revolutionary model plays and playing the role of revolutionaries, undergone profound transformation in their ideological outlook. Corrupted by the revisionist black line in literature and art in the past, some players contended for roles in the plays and struggled for fame and gain. At present, they teach and learn from one another and overcome their weaknesses by acquiring the strong points of the others for the common goal of revolution. In order to train the young players, the old performing artists are willing to take up supporting roles and the new players humbly seek advice from the old players. A new atmosphere of fighting in unity has appeared. In order to let more workers, peasants and soldiers see the revolutionary model plays, they work with all-out effort, travel over mountains and rivers, carry luggage and stage properties on their backs, and insist on going deep into factories and the countryside. The workers, peasants and soldiers praise them saying, "Really a different line has given rise to a different kind of people. You really live up to the reputation of the writers and artists trained by Chairman Mao."

Let the Revolutionary Model Plays Firmly Occupy the Stage of Literature and Art

Our country is a vast one with many nationalities and the types of local operas are counted by the hundreds. The transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas has further popularized the revolutionary model plays and enabled them to firmly occupy the stage of literature and art.

Chuang opera is a type of local opera loved by people of the Chuang nationality. At the end of last year, the writers and artists of the Chuang Opera Troupe in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region came to the land of Chuang and Yao to stage "Fighting On the Plains." On hearing the news, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Chuang and Yao nationalities rushed in droves to see this revolutionary model play staged in the Chuang dialect. In the Hsia-ao commune inhabited by the people of Chuang nationality, after the staging of selected scenes from "Fighting On the Plains," the audience were reluctant to disperse and requested the troupe to stay one more day and stage the revolutionary model play in full. On the second day, the troupe satisfied their wish and a poor peasant of the Chuang nationality said excitedly, "You have brought a revolutionary model play transplanted by the Chuang opera to the corners of the mountains. This shows the concern of the Party and Chairman Mao for the people of Chuang nationality. We must grasp revolution and promote production in an even better way!"

The writers and artists of the People's Huai Opera Troupe in the Shanghai municipality spent one month last year going to all the ten harbors at the port of Shanghai to stage the Huai opera "On the Docks" for the dockers. There is a family in which the three generations from the grandfather to the grandson are all dockers. After seeing this play, they contemplate the present and recall the past and are filled with deep emotion. They are resolved to learn from the heroic spirit of Fang Hai-chen, take their foothold on the docks, keep the world in mind, and render more contributions to the revolution. Over the duration of three or four years since the transplanting of "The Red Lantern" and "Shachiapang," the Shanghai Opera Troupe of Shanghai have constantly brought with them handy and simple stage scenery and stage properties to give performances in the factories, countryside and armed force units. After the fighters of a certain PLA unit saw the play, they assigned a column in the wall poster to discuss freely the ideas obtained and their insights. They said, "In the past, the troupes came to stage operas featuring talented scholars and beauties. After they were gone, the fighters had to be disinfected. Revolutionary model plays are now sent to give us education in revolution. These are really two different lines in literature and art that yield different results." The "Ode to Dragon River" and the "Azalea Mountain" which the Kwangsi Opera Troupe of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region performed in the countryside were warmly welcomed by the masses. Whenever these plays were staged, the hillslopes were crowded with people and the performance often lasted until midnight.

In the past few years, wherever the writers and artists of these troupes go, they teach the singing passages in the transplanted revolutionary model plays. At present, the singing passages of the revolutionary model plays transplanted by the local operas are spread and sung everywhere on the banks of River Huangp'u and River Hungshui, the water edge of Lake Tungt'ing and the Sungliao Plain. The heroic images molded in the revolutionary model plays sparkle with radiance in the midst of the

masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Elated and inspired by the revolutionary model plays transplanted by local operas, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers warmly praise that the transplanting of revolutionary model plays by local operas is good!

- NCNA Reporter

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO FOR ATTACKING THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Is Entirely Essential and Very Timely

by

Lin Ch'ang-hsüan (林昌选), a fighter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 19, 1974)

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao is a great political revolution through which the proletariat opposes the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes under the socialist conditions. This great revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, shattered the pipe-dreams of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries who vainly attempt to restore capitalism in China, and given impetus to the socialist revolution and the vigorous development of the cause of building socialism.

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution brought panic to the class enemies who were not reconciled to their own defeat and devised all ways and means to carry out sabotage and make trouble. After the 9th Party Congress, Lin Piao unfurled his tattered banner of "subdue one's self and return to propriety" in a vain attempt to counter-attack and settle accounts in the reverse with the great cultural revolution. They used the most vicious language to curse the great proletarian cultural revolution, and nonsensically said that after the great proletarian cultural revolution, the "political situation is not stable," "crises are lurking everywhere," "the people's economy is stagnant," etc. In one word, they nonsensically said that "the present is not as good as the past" in a vain attempt to negate in toto the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In order to uphold and restore the old system, all reactionary classes on the decline always try their utmost to hinder the progress of history, and look at social reform as deluge and wild beasts. Confucius, a champion for the slavery system, was extremely hostile to the rebellion of the slaves and the revolution of the newly risen landlord class at that time. He denounced "the prevailing of bad government in the empire. He went everywhere to drum up support in a vain attempt to turn back the wheel of history. Lin Piao imitated Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and leaped forward to attack the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things. His purpose was to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Lin Piao and Confucius were both reactionaries who went against the tide of history.

The allegations that "the political situation is not stable" and "crises are lurking everywhere" are all shameless frauds. The great proletarian cultural revolution participated by millions upon millions of the

revolutionary masses has shattered the plot of the landlord and bourgeois classes and their agents Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao that vainly attempted to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism and deal a heavy blow to the class enemies at home and abroad. During the great cultural revolution, in the 5th brigade of the Wanfu commune in my hometown in Chungchiang hsien, Szechwan Province, there was a landlord element who impatiently leaped forth to ignite and fan the fire. He sowed seeds of discord and fomented dissension, shouting that "the political climate is going to change right away." The Party branch of the brigade vigorously mobilized the masses to criticize and struggle against this landlord element. This dealt a heavy blow to the reactionary arrogance of the class enemies, enhanced the consciousness of the broad masses in class struggle and the two-line struggle, and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lin Piao and company were apprehensive of their misdeeds and in front of the great dictatorship of the proletariat, envisaged the approach of their doom. Therefore, they felt "insecure." This was a confession of their great panic.

Lin Piao and company nonsensically said that the great cultural revolution caused the "national economy to become stagnant." This is entirely a slander made with an ulterior object in view. The great proletarian cultural revolution has washed away the mire of the bourgeoisie, criticized the revisionist line, further reformed the superstructure which was incompatible with the economical base of socialism, greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the broad laboring people for building socialism, liberated the productive forces and led to the vigorous development of the revolutionary mass movements for "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and "learning from Tachai in agriculture." In 1973, the total output value of industry and agriculture in China increased by over 8 percent compared with 1972. Agriculture reaped the 12th year of bumper harvest. Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the 5th brigade of the Wanfu commune in my hometown had gone through tremendous changes. The per-mow grain yield in the brigade increased from 500 odd catties prior to the great cultural revolution to over 800 catties. The brigade added two tractors and five diesel engines and there was considerable development in farm capital construction. Lin Piao and company attacked that the great cultural revolution brought about "stagnation in the national economy." This was utter nonsense, and their purposes were to negate the Party's basic line in a vain attempt to restore capitalism.

"To be opposed by the enemy is a good thing and not a bad thing." The more Lin Piao and company attack the great proletarian cultural revolution, the more it proves that "the great proletarian cultural revolution this time is entirely essential and very timely for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the prevention of capitalist restoration, and the building of socialism."

Through betraying the Party and the country to court self-destruction, Lin Piao has become a heap of dog shit spurned by people. However, class struggle is by no means over. To the reactionary trend

of thought held by the handful of class enemies who negate the great cultural revolution are hostile to socialist new things and try to restore capitalism, we must give them resolute rebuff through deepening the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and use the fruits of victory in the consolidation and development of the great proletarian cultural revolution to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Educated Young People Gone to the Countryside Have Much To Do

by

Liu Chin-kuo (刘金国), a fighter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 19, 1974)

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, guided by the great call of our great leader Chairman Mao, "It is very necessary for the educated young people to go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." The taking of the undeviating road of going to the mountains and the countryside by the broad masses of educated young people of China to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants has become an irresistible trend of historical development. It has shattered the old ideas and concepts of the exploiting classes which slighted labor and despised the workers and peasants in the past few thousand years. At the same time, it is also the most profound criticism of the reactionary fallacies that "those who excel in learning should apply themselves to be officers," and that "those who labor with their mind govern others, and those who labor with their strength are governed by others" as advocated by the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius.

That the educated young people should go to the mountains and the countryside to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants is a road which we must take in order to train and bring up millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and is also a long-term plan for opposing and preventing revisionism.

For the purpose of training their own successors and extending their rule, all exploiting classes in history always advocated the exploitation classic of "those who labor with their minds govern others." Confucius greatly advertised, "There is plowing, and even in that there is sometimes want; so with learning, emolument may be found in it." He cursed the student who wished to learn farming as a "small person." His goal was to let their descendants inherit the experience of government of the slave-owner class, and to bring up the aristocracy to lord it over the laboring people and serve the restoration of the slavery system. Confucius' loyal disciple, bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao, in order to contend for successors with the proletariat, vigorously publicized and extolled this set of trash of Confucius in a vain attempt to make the revolutionary young people study behind closed doors, and become book worms who "do not make diligent use of their four limbs, and are unable to distinguish the five different kinds of grain" and tools for overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat, restoring capitalism and realizing "subdue one's self and return to propriety." Consequently, Lin Piao bitterly hated and mortally feared such a profound revolution through sending the educated young people to the mountains and the countryside. He viciously attacked the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside as "reform through labor in disguise." A

handful of class enemies in the society also slandered that the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside as "burying talents" in a vain attempt to smother this socialist new thing emerging from the great proletarian cultural revolution. In the past few years, millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat have healthily grown to maturity in the broad world of the countryside. Facts are the most effective criticism of Lin Piao and company.

The allegations that "those who excel in learning should apply themselves to be officers," and that the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside led to the "burying of talents" are utter nonsense. The more one studies behind closed doors, the more stupid one becomes as one's thoughts and feelings get farther away from those of the workers and peasants. The countryside is a broad world where the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are good teachers, and the practice of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment are very good classrooms. Here, the contents of knowledge are rich and colorful, and the more one learns, the greater his drive. The broad countryside is a big crucible for bringing up and steeling revolutionary fighters. Only through taking root in the countryside and integration with the workers and peasants can the educated young people fully play their role and make contribution to the revolution.

After the graduation of my sister from middle school in 1968, she left Peking to join a brigade and settle down in the countryside in Shansi. Under the warm solicitude and education of the Party branch of the brigade and the poor and lower-middle peasants in the past six years, she greatly raised her awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and there was a profound change in her spiritual outlook. She was thus praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants. She attended on a number of occasions the congresses of youths convened by the communes and the hsien. Recently, she was also elected by the poor and lower-middle peasants as a teacher in a school run by the people of the brigade. She said with deep understanding: The countryside is a big classroom, and through participation in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, knowledge that otherwise cannot be obtained from books may be learned. The poor and lower-middle peasants hope that we would become laborers with socialist consciousness and culture, for they have no need of those spiritual aristocrats. Today plenty of the educated youth have already been steeled into pioneers of class struggle and pace-setters in the struggle for production, as well as people who are interested in scientific experiments.

Lin Piao nonsensically said that the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside is "reform through labor in disguise." This is a shameless attack. The sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside represents the interests of the proletarian revolution and is in conformity with the wishes of the masses of the people. The poor and lower-middle peasants welcome very

much the educated youth going to the countryside. The swift growth of my sister to maturity is a result of the warm solicitude and careful cultivation of the poor and lower-middle peasants. When they first arrived in the countryside, the Party branch of the brigade had already made proper arrangements for their living. They were organized to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. The old cadres and old poor peasants told them the history of the village and their families and gave them education in revolutionary tradition as well as education on class struggle. The Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants showed meticulous concern for the educated young people and assigned people to help them grasp ideology, teach them the art of production, and take care of their living. She said: "Even though we are far away from home, we have come closer to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and become more intimate with the poor and lower-middle peasants." Iron-like facts have exposed the shameless slander of Lin Piao and his ilk.

In the past few years, the broad masses of educated young people going to the mountains and the countryside had become an important force in the building of a socialist new countryside. Many revolutionary leading cadres took the lead in sending their children to the countryside to follow the golden road charted by Chairman Mao. We revolutionary fighters must deeply criticize Lin Piao's criminal acts of attacking the sending of educated young people to the countryside. We must support the educated young people going onto the road of merging with the workers and peasants so that this socialist newborn thing would constantly develop and grow.

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TRAINING OF SHIPYARD WORKERS

Chinese Shipyard Raises Workers' Technical Level

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 9, 1974)

more than 100 ship-builders are receiving two years' training at a workers' sparetime college run by the hungchi shipyard in northeast china. combining study with practical work, the worker-students are at present taking part in designing a 100-ton floating crane.

the 75-year-old shipyard in talien recently completed a 24,000-ton oil tanker in just eight months. over the past eight years it built seven times as many 10,000-ton class ocean-going vessels as it did before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. much of the equipment for these vessels was designed by technicians trained from the workers.

once a poorly equipped enterprise used by imperialism to exploit chinese people, the shipyard could only do some repair work before liberation.

with the expansion of the shipbuilding industry after the founding of new china, the shipyard adopted various measures to improve the workers' educational and technical levels. by 1958, nearly all the workers had reached junior middle school level through literacy classes and evening schools set up in the early post-liberation days.

the shipyard now has a workers' sparetime college and a technical school. professors and lecturers from full-time colleges are invited to give lectures to the students on technical and theoretical subjects.

more than 200 worker-students have graduated from the sparetime college in the past few years. some of them are now in charge of technical work.

chang pi-tsai, a graduate of 1964, now heads the designing team for marine diesel engine. a former bench worker with little schooling, chang pi-tsai became director of the planning office of the engine workshop in 1959 after graduating from the evening school. later he studied in the sparetime college and, by applying what he learned there to his work, helped solve many problems in production. through participation in designing and building a 3,000 h.p. low-speed marine diesel engine in the day time and studying hard in the evening, he has improved his technical knowledge remarkably.

chang pi-tsai is but one of the shipyard's many technicians with rich practical experience and theoretical knowledge.

great attention has been paid to improving the technical level of veteran workers. training classes have been set up to keep them abreast of new developments in technique, technology, materials and products. each year a number of outstanding veteran workers are selected to study in colleges.

technical education is carried out in different workshops according to their different needs. for example, a training class was set up by the electrical engineering workshop to acquaint the workers engaged in installing radar apparatus with new techniques. all these workers are now able not only to fix but to test the apparatus.

for young workers, who constitute one-third of the total, 169 training classes on different subjects were run at the section, workshop or shipyard level in 1973 alone. two hundred and twentyseven cadres, veteran workers and technicians taught at these classes. they compiled textbooks themselves.

liu kuang-fa, a technician of the boiler workshop, was concurrently a teacher at the workshop's training class. he often worked alongside the trainees to find out their weaknesses in technical knowledge and prepared the lectures accordingly. the teaching materials compiled by the part-time teachers in this way combine theories with practice and are easy to understand.

there is also a foreign language class for technicians to facilitate their study of foreign technical data and reference books.

RETIRED WORKERS

Retired Workers in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1974)

in china's largest industrial city, shanghai, about 20,000 workers retire each year to enjoy their sunset years. except for those crippled or ill, they participate in social services of one kind or another as volunteers.

under state rule, retired workers receive monthly pensions and continue to enjoy the same labour insurance benefits, including medical care at public expense, as they did on the job.

most of the pensioned workers commit themselves to educating the younger generation. they cooperate with schools and parents in running extracurricular activities for children in their own neighbourhoods.

chen hsiu-ying, who used to work at the shanghai cutting tool plant, is one of these pensioned workers. mother chen lives quite comfortably with her son and daughter-in-law who both work. but she feels that, being in good health, she should do something for socialism. one day five years ago her grandson ran home from school and told her, "teacher says that all the kids in our lane respect retired workers, so she'd like you to run an after-school class in our house." "fine," she replied.

since then, every afternoon after school, two dozen pupils have come to mother chen's house. they do their homework or play under the old worker's care. mother chen often tells the children revolutionary stories, or recounts her past sufferings in contrast to today's happiness. she has also bought picture-story books and set up a little reading room. with her encouragement, the children strive to learn from lei feng, the people's liberation army fighter who was always happy to do things for others. they regularly help the families of armymen in their lane do clean-ups.

many other retired workers use their own special skills to guide the children in wholesome extracurricular activities. mao szu-lin was an electrician at a substation in shanghai's huhsi district. he has been a counsellor for a nearby primary school since retiring. he organized a little red guard electricians' group which has trained 17 pupils in the past two years. in the spirit of serving the people, they have taken on the job of installing and maintaining the school's fluorescent lights.

many retired skilled workers have become technical advisers to street factories near where they live. chang shan-fa, who retired from the shanghai mining machinery plant, has served as a technical adviser to the luwan machine mold plant. he helps tackle knotty problems that crop up in production. he often exhorts the young workers to carry out chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle.

once an order came in for a number of 100-ton hydraulic presses. the casting and processing of the upper cylinder body presented problems for such a small enterprise, which had neither the equipment to make so large a steel casting nor a lathe to turn it on. some people suggested getting another plant to help, but chang shan-fa did not agree. he suggested using their own full potential first. with his help, the workers improved their equipment and technology to produce their first 100-ton hydraulic press. chang shan-fa also enthusiastically passes his skill on to young workers.

COLLIERIES

Devoted Work Changes Small Disused Coal Pit into Big Mine

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 10, 1974)

responding to chairman mao's great call in 1964 "in industry, learn from taching", the party secretary and a number of miners of the huangtupo coal mine in shansi province have restored and put into operation an old disused coal mine which they discovered to exist in neighbouring chiangchiawan. last year, the production in this old mine was 443,000 tons and this year it is striving to produce as much as 600,000 tons of coal.

the miners responsible for this achievement, when they first agreed to undertake the work of restoration, said: "the taching workers have won glory for chairman mao and brought honour to the country by setting up the oilfield self-reliantly under very difficult conditions, thus dealing a blow at the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. why can't we too work in the same spirit to restore the small discarded coal pit and then go on to build a pair of new pits?"

the party secretary han cheng-liang and seven other veteran miners went to chiangchiawan armed with just picks and spades, plus their own unshakable determination. what faced them was a deserted hill and a hundred metres deep pit full of stagnant water. they sat down together and studied chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", erected a simple shed at the old pit head and then, using stones for the purpose, wrote eight chinese characters on the hilly slope meaning "self-reliance and hard work".

this was their challenge. they got hold of an old small two inch pump and began draining the water in the pit. then, standing waist-deep in mud, they carried it on their backs bucket by bucket up a 45 degree incline involving a climb of 240 steps at a time. these eight men worked in this fashion for forty days until they arrived at the coal seam.

with the help of more people who were brought in, they not only restored the old pit but expanded it to produce 50,000 tons of coal annually.

their next major step was the preparations they made to build a pair of new pits with an annual production of 300,000 tons. the fund they had accumulated from the working of the small pit enabled them to build some essential equipment. cadres, workers and technicians formed a designing team, and within a month a plan was drawn up. they did not have pneumatic drills for tunneling.

so they used electric drills instead or simply big steel hammers and chisels. they proceeded at a daily speed of more than 4 metres in sinking a two by four metres shaft. in seven months and spending their own accumulation of 190,000 yuan, they built a pair of new pits 830 metres deep.

overcoming all kinds of difficulties, during the great proletarian cultural revolution the miners increased the annual production of the old mine by an average of 33.8 percent. by 1970, it exceeded the designed capacity.

with veteran workers as the backbone, this coal mine set up a technical innovation group. it bought some old equipment and material and renovated more than 120 items of machinery, including tubs, water pumps, electric motors and transformers and installed 30 big mechanical conveyors, coal cutters and conveyors belts. production increased several times with all this mechanization or semi-mechanization, and this mine overfulfilled its state production target for the first six months of this year 55 days ahead of schedule.

OILFIELDS

Old Oilfield in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Sept. 10, 1974)

following four consecutive years of high stable output, the yumen oilfield, china's oldest, topped its monthly quotas in the first seven months of this year.

by the end of july, the oilfield completed more than 62 per cent of the 1974 plan for total output value, a six per cent increase over the same 1973 period. crude oil output and drilling footage met 60.6 and 69.1 per cent of this year's quotas respectively.

opened more than 30 years ago, the yumen's oil reserves dwindled and the pressure of the subterranean oil became smaller and smaller. according to old conventions, production would drop year after year, and the oilfield could no longer maintain stable high output.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and workers of the yumen petroleum administration broke with fetishes and superstitions, emancipated their minds and took the initiative to reconstruct the oilfield. as a result, it has kept up stable high output since 1970.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the administration party committee summed up the experience and relied on the workers to make further efforts to increase oil output. it worked out a plan early this year to form an investigation team made up of cadres, workers and technicians to tap oil potential. this drew warm support from the oil workers. the team first made careful investigations into 1,400 oil wells and analyzed 500,000 data, and discovered more than 2,400 promising oil wells and strata. this provided first-hand information for transforming the oilfield.

ignoring fatigue and working hard day and night, some drilling teams chalked up new records in the places where geological formations were fairly complex. maintenance workers did their best to repair oil wells quickly, and cut the time needed for repairing deep oil wells by one half.

leading cadres at various levels of the petroleum administration worked alongside the workers and gave full scope to their creativeness. mass technical innovations campaign swept the whole oilfield. by relying on their own efforts, the workers improved and manufactured new equipment, thus creating favourable conditions for further tapping oil potential.

TEA INDUSTRY

Southwest China Province Expands Tea Industry

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 9, 1974)

in southwest china's yunnan province, a well-known tea grower, more than 140 tea-processing workshops were added this year.

with its genial climate, ample rainfall and fertile soil, yunnan is ideal for growing tea. tea gardens can now be found in 106 counties as against a score at the time of liberation in 1949. the state purchased 13 times as much tea in the province last year as it did in the early period after liberation. the speedy increase in tea output required a parallel expansion of the local tea industry.

inefficient manual labour was dominant in the preparation of both blended and unblended teas in yunnan before liberation. new factories were set up after liberation, and technical transformation was initiated at the old ones. the menghai tea factory producing the famous "pu-erh tea" used to have only a few worn-out iron and wooden machines.

although labour intensity was appallingly high, the annual output never exceeded 50 tons. with state aid, the workers tried their hand at technical innovations and made modern machines to replace manual work for most of the processes. the factory now produces more than 1,000 tons of excellent blends of tea a year.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, many people's communes and production brigades in the province have set up their own workshops for tea toasting. more than 300 such shops have been added since 1965. the rise of the tea industry almost everywhere in the countryside lent fresh impetus to tea cultivation. in lungling county, western yunnan, tea gardens were expanded by 1,133 hectares last year, and the output was 5.2 times the 1965 figure.

yunnan produced last year 1.5 times as much blended tea as in 1965 with a greater variety and better quality. it now offers 50-odd kinds of tea for the domestic and international markets. among them are the traditional "yunnan black tea", "yunnan green tea", "pu-erh tea" and "tou cha" (a kind of compressed tea) as well as a new variety which is rich in aroma.

the tea plants grown in yunnan, a fine species of china's tea shrubs, are high-yielding and bear stout and large leaves that can be made into fragrant black and green teas.

CULTIVATION OF BAMBOO

North China Provinces Grow Bamboos

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

bamboo groves are thriving in a number of places in northern china where the south china plant did not grow before.

one hundred and sixtyfive counties in six provinces and one autonomous region in north china are successfully growing bamboos. they have started the experiment since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in line with chairman mao's policy of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development".

there are over 150 kinds of bamboos in china, most of them growing in provinces south of the yangtze river. bamboo is used in china as building material and raw material for making paper. it is also used for making chairs, baskets and other utensils, and art-crafts. young bamboo shoots serve as a delicious chinese dish.

in the northern china provinces of honan, shantung, shensi, shansi, hopei and liaoning and the inner mongolian autonomous region, commune peasants and technicians have planted 570,000 bamboos and set aside 8,000 hectares for a large variety of bamboos. they have gradually grasped the patterns of growth of the southern plant and the techniques to cultivate it. they added to the acreage every year and achieved a growing survival rate.

people never saw bamboos in juicheng county of shansi province, laoshan county of shantung province, lintung county of shensi province and hsiuwu county of honan province. all these places now have flourishing bamboo groves. one hectare of bamboo grove has about 4,000 bamboos, and large bamboos have a stem 12 to 13 metres high and 8 or 9 centimetres in diameter.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Letter from Kabul: May Flowers of Friendship Blossom More Luxuriantly

(NCNA-English Kabul, Sept. 9, 1974)

china's kiangsu provincial men's volleyball team paid a friendship visit to good neighbour afghanistan between august 22 and september 2 on the invitation of the afghan olympic federation.

upon its arrival in kabul, the chinese team was greeted by vice-president of the afghan olympic federation zainul abiddin usmani and afghan sportsmen. afghan education minister nehmatullah pazhwak received the chinese team on august 24. the minister praised the chinese sportsmen for making a journey with the purpose of promoting friendship between the people and sportsmen of afghanistan and china. he said, "to win or to lose is of secondary importance, but friendship is the main thing." after a match played between the chinese team and the kabul university team on august 27, mohammad haider, the rector of the university, held a dinner in honour of the chinese guests and had a warm conversation with them. he expressed the hope that upon its return to the home country, the chinese team would convey his regards to the chinese people and told them that the afghan people are their friends.

the kiangsu provincial team played a total of six matches with afghan volleyballers. the players of both countries were highly praised by the spectators for their good sportsmanship and cordiality displayed at the matches. the chinese and afghan sportsmen warmly shook hands and exchanged greetings with one another at the conclusion of every match. they learned from one another through talks about their experience. when one afghan player was injured in training, chinese sportsmen immediately presented him with medicine they had brought along. with a view to promoting understanding and friendship and facilitating exchange of experience with afghan sportsmen, the chinese players learned to speak in persian: "how do you do?" "good-bye exclamation" "thank you exclamation" and "long live china-afghanistan friendship exclamation" some even mastered over 150 words in several days.

on september 1, the chinese team played its last match in afghanistan with the volleyball team of kabul (national team). among the over 1,000 spectators were first deputy minister of education mohammad seddiq, second deputy minister of education

mohammad nasem, chief of logistics of the defence ministry general mohammad nazir kabir seraj and other high-ranking officials and officers. the spectators warmly acclaimed the excellent skill and good sportsmanship of the players of both countries. at the conclusion of the match, the chinese and afghan players shook hands and hug one another. many spectators rushed to the playground to warmly shake hands with the sportsmen of both countries and asked chinese sportsmen for signatures. the playground was permeated with a warm atmosphere of china-afghanistan friendship.

the visit of the chinese sportsmen deepened the friendship between the chinese and afghan people. wherever they went, they met afghan people with friendly, smiling faces. in the scenic area of paghman, a number of afghan students, doctors and officials came around to greet and converse with the chinese visitors. at the kabul silkworm breeding farm, an old door keeper presented the chinese guests with a bouquet, saying: "i present this bunch of fresh flowers to the chinese volleyball team to express my regards to the chinese people." in kabul university, a functionary of the university told chinese sportsmen with deep feelings: "you are leaving afghanistan. short it may be, your visit has deepened the friendship between our two peoples. i hope that you will come again next year."

carrying along with the friendship from the afghan people, china's kiangsu provincial volleyball team left afghanistan for sri lanka on september 2. as the people and sportsmen of china and afghanistan expect, the flowers of friendship between the two peoples will blossom more and more luxuriantly.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Meeting Welcomes Albanian Women's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

over 1,000 women of the chinese capital held a report meeting here this morning at the peking no. 2 cotton mill to welcome the albanian women's delegation led by eleni pashko, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the general council of the albanian women's union. eleni pashko delivered a report on the achievements of the albanian women in various fields.

fu yu-fang, president of the peking municipal women's federation, was the first to speak at the meeting. on behalf of the women of the chinese capital, she extended a warm welcome to the albanian women's delegation and paid high tribute to the

albanian brothers and sisters. fu yu-fang warmly praised the albanian women for their important role in albania's revolution and construction. she spoke glowingly of the revolutionary friendship forged between the women and people of china and albania in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction and in the socialist revolution and construction. fu yu-fang declared: "our friendship and unity are founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and are therefore unbreakable. the chinese women and people will, as always, unite closely with their albanian brothers and sisters; we shall support each other and fight and advance shoulder to shoulder."

delegation leader eleni pashko in her report recounted how the albanian women, under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour, contributed to the war of national liberation and to the socialist revolution and construction. she said: "in albania, women, like men comrades, actively participated in the war of national liberation. today, we albanian women constitute an active force in promoting and leading production."

"the albanian women and the chinese women are bound by the close ties of militant friendship," she added. "we albanian women, like the rest of the albanian people, will always remain united with the chinese people and women, and fight and be victorious together with them."

the albanian delegation leader also praised the chinese women for their contributions to the socialist revolution and construction and to the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

mrs. andoni, wife of the charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy in peking, was among those present at the meeting.

also present were leading members of various departments concerned hsu kuang, fang chiung, ho tsai-tung, wei mei-yun, and yang yu-chen.

prior to the meeting, the albanian women's delegation made a round of the peking no. 2 cotton mill.

Chinese Youth Volleyball Team Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 10, 1974)

the chinese youth (men's) volleyball team left here by plane for home yesterday at the conclusion of a friendly visit to albania.

azis tahiri, vice-chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee, and others were present at the airport to see off the team.

on september 7, xhafer spahiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers, received the chinese volleyball players.

during its stay in albania, the chinese youth volleyball team visited shkodra, berat, korca and saranda districts, and held friendly matches with the volleyball teams of these places.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Handicrafts Praised in London

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 8, 1974)

the 22nd london international handicrafts and do-it-yourself exhibition closed here yesterday. chinese handicrafts on display in the chinese pavilion were warmly praised by spectators.

among the more than 3,000 chinese exhibits were items reflecting china's socialist revolution and construction, traditional handicrafts as well as photos showing china's industrial and agricultural production, her brisk market and wellbeing of the chinese people.

180,000 people visited the chinese pavilion during the two-week exhibition. many saw the exhibition several times. some of them came from scotland, south wales and other places. some who cherish friendly sentiments towards china came to visit it despite illness.

many visitors held that china's great proletarian cultural revolution has brought about new development of chinese handicrafts. they praised chinese handicrafts as reflecting by traditional arts the reality of the chinese workers, peasants and soldiers. by weeding through the old to create the new.

during the exhibition, the sino-british trade council, the british "48 group" for trade with china and organizers of the exhibition held separate receptions to welcome china's participation in the exhibition.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1974)

bulgarian ambassador to china constantine grigorov and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of bulgaria.

attending were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of other departments concerned, including yang li-kung, tao chi, chou jung-kuo, chao chun-cheng and wang chih-fan.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china also attended.

Heroic Bulgarian People Are Unconquerable

(NCNA-English Sofia, Sept. 8, 1974)

september 9 this year is the 30th anniversary of the bulgarian people's victory in the anti-fascist war. on the eve of this festival, the g. dimitrov mausoleum in the centre of the "september 9" square in sofia appears especially august and stately. people pour in from all parts of the country to pay respects to g. dimitrov, well-known activist of the international workers' movement and the great leader of the bulgarian people, and to recall the hard times when, under the leadership of their respected leader, they were fighting against imperialist aggression and for independence and liberation of their motherland.

in june, 1941, the hitler bandits unleashed a war in the balkans and occupied bulgaria. in response to dimitrov's call, the heroic bulgarian people rose in arms against aggression. they organized partisans and fought

bloody battles against the enemy. they destroyed enemy factories and depots, blew up military trains and bridges and cut off wires and communications. in the arduous struggle, numerous inspiring deeds and heroes had emerged. on the battlefield, they fought bravely and defied all sacrifices; in the fascist courts and on the execution grounds, they stood fearless, waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy and calmly met their execution shouting "long live free bulgaria". in a letter to his family before facing the firing squad, bulgarian patriot anton ivanov wrote: "my dear relatives, my heroic comrades and i are approaching the last moment of our lives. we shall die proudly and fearlessly. we believe that these beastly and desperate bandits are near their doom". "before i meet my death with composure, i have already had a foretaste of the forthcoming victory. farewell, and don't weep for me. seek comfort in the ranks of the fighters exclamation"

the blood of anton ivanov and thousands upon thousands of other heroes who had valiantly laid down their lives in the fight against fascist german occupation had not been shed in vain. thanks to their fighting and sacrifices, bulgaria won liberation in september 1944.

the bulgarian people have a long glorious history of fighting against foreign aggressors. in 1396, bulgaria was occupied by the osman empire. for five centuries the bulgarian people waged a sustained struggle against the barbarous rule of the osman empire. v. levski, kh. botev and other national heroes had written brilliant chapters in the history of the bulgarian people's struggle against foreign enslavement. in 1877, a war between russia and turkey broken out, in which tsarist russia, seizing the opportunity of the opposition of the slav nationalities in the balkans against turkish rule, carried out expansion in the area under the cover of "supporting the slav brothers". in 1878 when the war ended, it repartitioned the balkans together with britain and the austro-hungarian empire. since then, bulgaria had been subjected to the old tsars' enslavement.

exposing the old tsars' sham "support" and real enslavement, engels ironically wrote: "the bulgarians have become thoroughly fed up with the czarist variety of liberation as a result of which czarist agents were sent into their country." the bulgarian people had waged an indomitable struggle against the old tsars' colonialist enslavement.

in 1933, at the leipzig court trial for the reichstag fire which was engineered by hitler himself, dimitrov solemnly declared: the bulgarians were "a nation which had existed for 500 years under foreign enslavement without losing their own language and national characteristics"; "the bulgarian nation has resisted foreign oppression resolutely and with all its efforts." his words incisively epitomized the glorious tradition of the valiant bulgarian people's struggle against foreign oppression. at the same

time they are a stern warning to the imperialists and hegemonists who are now still trying to enslave the bulgarian people. today, when the bulgarian people celebrate the 30th anniversary of the victory in the anti-fascist war, dimitrov's words resound in their hearts and will always inspire them in their revolutionary struggle.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese People's Institute Leader Meets and Fetes Canadian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1974)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute for foreign affairs, this evening met and feted thomas clement douglas, member of parliament of the new democratic party of canada, and his wife. they had a friendly conversation.

present were wu fan-wu, hung jung-sheng and tu kuo-wei.

also present were derek arnould, counsellor of the canadian embassy here, and his wife.

the canadian friends arrived here yesterday on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

New Chinese Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1974)

new chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea hu ching-jui presented his credentials to president francisco macias nguema at the "african palace" in bata on september 5, according to a report from malabo.

after receiving the credentials, president macias had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present at the ceremony were vice-minister of external relations and friendship with the peoples bonifacio nguema, secretary of state for missions and information j.a. oyono ologo, secretary-general of the ministry of external relations and friendship with the peoples felipe ondo, governor of

rio muni province makimiliano nicha and commander of bata military region salvador ela.

on the evening of september 5, vice-minister bonifacio on behalf of president macias gave a banquet in honour of the chinese ambassador and chinese technicians working in bata.

the chinese ambassador arrived in malabo on august 29.

CHINA AND IRAN

Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi Visits Chinese Exhibitions in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 10, 1974)

prince gholam reza pahlavi, president of the asian games federation, and his wife visited the chinese painting and handicraft art exhibition and the chinese architecture exhibition at the university of tehran this morning.

the prince and princess had a close look at the exhibits on display. the prince said the painting and handicraft art exhibition would help the iranian people acquire a better understanding of the chinese art works ancient and modern.

seeing many models and photos of sports architecture at the chinese architecture exhibition, the prince remarked that in the past twenty years or more the chinese government has done a lot to develop physical culture and sports. as a result, the health of the chinese people has been improved enormously and the sports technique raised. the seventh asian games has witnessed all this.

accompanying the prince on the visit were mrs. hojjat, wife of the games organizing committee president lt. gen. ali hojjat, and dr. h. nahavandi, chancellor of the university of tehran.

present on the occasion were also chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife and chao cheng-hung, head of the chinese sports delegation to the seventh asian games.

accompanied by chinese ambassador chen hsin-jen, iranian minister of culture and art mehrdad pahlbod visited the two exhibitions this afternoon.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk here today with all members of the friendship group made up of people from various circles in hokuliku, japan. leader of the group is yoshiro nomura, chairman of the toyama prefectural chapter of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

among those present were leading members of organizations concerned, including yueh tai-heng, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi and lu peng-fei.

the japanese friends arrived here on september 8. they are scheduled to tour southern parts of china before going home.

"Kyushu Youth Ship of Japan-China Friendship" Arrives in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 10, 1974)

the 420-member japanese delegation of the "kyushu youth ship of japan-china friendship" arrived here from shanghai today on board the ship "japan maru" to a warm welcome by the people of tientsin.

the wharf of the tangku new harbour, an important sea port in north china, was filled today with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and japan. several hundred youngsters in their holiday best gathered at the wharf early this morning to wait the arrival of the japanese friends. as the "japan maru" approached, the welcomers waved bouquets and colourful scarves, sang and danced to express their friendship for the japanese people. the jubilant japanese friends gathered on decks and waved to the welcoming crowd in acknowledgement.

when the japanese friends landed, li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned stepped forward to shake hands and exchange greetings with them.

hsieh hsueh-kung and li jung-kuei, chairman and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, this morning met leader kanichi kubo, deputy leaders and other

japanese friends of the delegation. hsieh hsueh-kung expressed warm welcome to the japanese friends who have come for the furtherance of the friendship between the people of china and japan. he said: "there are many young people in your delegation. we the elders should contribute our share to china-japan friendship, and the younger generation should make still greater contributions to this friendship."

delegation leader kanichi kubo said: "in the course of our visit, we have seen with our own eyes that the chinese people are leading a very happy life. we should do more for the friendship between the people and youth of japan and china, and the young people can play a more important role in this regard."

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception in honour of all members of the japanese delegation this evening. in their toasts, chairman hsieh hsueh-kung and delegation leader kanichi kubo said that they would strive to enhance the friendship between the people of the two countries.

in the afternoon, the japanese friends visited in groups a number of middle and primary schools in the city and received a warm welcome from the teachers and students.

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Receives Friendship Delegation of Party Workers of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 10, 1974)

kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, this morning received the friendship delegation of party workers of the chinese communist party with liu tzu-hou as its head and shen chien as its deputy head.

present on the occasion were kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, kim guk tae, director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, and kim gil hyon, vice-director of a department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present.

comrade kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the chinese delegation.

earlier, comrade kim il sung had a photograph taken with the chinese comrades.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian President to Visit China Starting September 17

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

at the invitation of the acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and the premier of the state council chou en-lai, the president of the islamic republic of mauritania moktar ould daddah and mme. daddah will pay an official state visit to the people's republic of china, starting from september 17, 1974.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Education Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1974)

a three-member nepalese education delegation led by krishna raj aryal, minister of state for education and public health, arrived here by air today after visiting kwangchow, shanghai and hangchow.

greeting the delegation at the airport were li chi, leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

present were also nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and embassy officials as well as nepalese students in peking.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Nepalese Education Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the nepalese education delegation here this morning. leader of the delegation is krishna raj aryal, minister of education and health; and the delegation members are surya bahadur sakya, vice-chancellor of the tribhuvan university, and mohanmed mohsion, secretary of the national education commission.

present were li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and leading members of other departments concerned hsueh yu-shan, chang han-chih, li chia-hui and hu shou-hsin.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and first secretary of the embassy y.k. silwal were also present on the occasion.

Nepalese Education Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

the scientific and educational group under the chinese state council gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the nepalese education delegation led by krishna raj aryal, nepalese minister of education and health.

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and embassy officials were also among the guests.

present were also li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

li chi made a toast at the banquet. he said: "nepal has a long history and ancient culture. the industrious and valiant people of nepal have a glorious tradition of combating foreign aggression. under the leadership of his majesty king birendra, nepal pursues an independent policy, unswervingly defends her national independence and state sovereignty, develops the national economy, culture, education and health work and has scored tremendous achievements. we greatly admire this."

"both china and nepal belong to the third world, and the people of our two countries share a traditional friendship," li chi added. the current visit to china of the nepalese education delegation would surely further the unity and friendship between the people and educational circles of the two countries, he said.

responding, minister aryal spoke highly of nepal-china friendship. he said: "since the first day of our visit to this great friendly neighbour, we have been received with warm, cordial and friendly feelings. we take this as a manifestation of the chinese people's profound friendship for the nepalese people."

the nepalese minister praised the achievements made by the chinese people in every sphere of human activity under their great leader chairman mao tsetung.

referring to nepal's foreign policy, minister aryal pointed out: "nepal has based her relations with her neighbours and the other countries of the world on the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. she strives hard to create an enduring structure of inter-state relations on these basis. it is a matter of satisfaction that both our two countries have shared these ideals and sympathize and support each other's aspirations."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and nepal.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates New Zealand Prime Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1974)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message to wallace edward rowling today, sincerely congratulating him on his assumption of the office of new zealand prime minister. the message reads:

the right honourable wallace edward rowling,
prime minister of new zealand

wellington

please accept my sincere congratulations as you assume the office of prime minister of new zealand. may the relations between china and new zealand and the friendship between our two peoples grow steadily.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 9, 1974

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets General and Mrs. Yakubu Gowon and Other Distinguished Nigerian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

chairman mao tsetung this evening met general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, and mrs. gowon and military governors and government officials accompanying them on the visit.

fourteen members of general gowon's entourage were present at the meeting. they are: brigadier musa usman, military governor of the north eastern state; brigadier s.o. ogbemudia, military governor of the midwestern state; dr. okoi arikpo, commissioner for external affairs; dr. j.o.j. okezie, federal commissioner for agriculture and natural resources; dr. a. adedeji, federal commissioner for economic development and reconstruction; e.o.w. mafeni, commissioner for agriculture and general manager of the mid-west farm; ambassador j.t.f. iyalla, permanent secretary of the ministry of external affairs; m.a. sanusi, ambassador of the federal republic of nigeria to china; h. ahmadu, principal secretary; brigadier h.e.o. adefope, chairman of the national sports commission; a.z. mahmud, director of the research department of the ministry of external affairs; u.s. ndayako, deputy permanent secretary (political) of the cabinet office; e.m. ihama, chief of protocol; and lt. colonel w.g. walbe, a.d.c. (military).

at the meeting, chairman mao shook hands with all the distinguished nigerian guests and expressed a warm welcome to them on their visit to china. chairman mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with general and mrs. yakubu gowon, brigadier musa usman, brigadier s.o. ogbemudia, dr. okoi arikpo, ambassador j.t.f. iyalla and ambassador m.a. sanusi.

taking part in the meeting and the conversation were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and General Gowon Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, continued talks here this afternoon.

Peking Reception Welcomes Nigerian Correspondents Accompanying General and Mrs. Gowon

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

peking press circles gave a reception here at noon today in honour of the correspondents of the federal republic of nigeria accompanying general and mrs. yakubu gowon on their china visit.

director of the hsinhua news agency chu mu-chih and director of federal information of nigeria sam epelle proposed toasts at the reception to the constant development of the friendship between the people and journalists of china and nigeria.

among the guests were c.a.d. okadigbo, third secretary of the nigerian embassy here, and his wife.

present were leading members of peking press organizations and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, including chen chun, wang chen, teng kang, mao teh-hou, shih hai-yun, chiang yun-chuan and liu ching-fang.

General and Mrs. Gowon Visit Peking Timber Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, and mrs. gowon visited the peking timber mill this morning in the company of chen hsi-lien, commander of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

the mill compound was today decorated with bunting, and streamers of welcome were strung across paths and in workshops. general and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian

guests received a warm welcome from leading members of the mill chou lin-hui and chang fu-ling and workers when they arrived. the distinguished guests made a round of the workshops and viewed a wide variety of furniture manufactured by the mill. general gowon time and again waved to the workers. he acclaimed their enthusiasm and urged them to work still better and make constant progress.

accompanying general and mrs. gowon on the visit were hsia chih-hsu, chinese vice-minister of light industry, feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to nigeria, and his wife tu lo.

nigerian ambassador to china m.a. sanusi and his wife were also on the visit.

general and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests, accompanied by commander chen hsi-lien, also visited the palace museum and inspected unearthed relics this morning. they were warmly received by wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Feted in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 9, 1974)

colonel general ion gheorghe, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces, gave a banquet here today to welcome the visiting chinese military friendship delegation. the leader of the delegation is hsiang chung-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army and the deputy leader is chou jen-chieh, deputy commander of the navy.

attending the banquet were lieutenant general octavian orban, first deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces; lieutenant general gheorghe logofatu, deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces; major general constantin antip, deputy secretary of the supreme political council of the armed forces; as well as other high-ranking officers. li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

colonel general ion gheorghe and hsiang chung-hua spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, colonel general gheorghe extended warm welcome to the chinese delegation on behalf of the ministry of national defence and army general ion ionita, minister of national defence, as well as all officers and men of the romanian armed forces. he said: "men of the people's army, like all the people of our country, know and treasure the chinese people's heroic tradition in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and reactionaries, and for national and social liberation, and follow, with feelings of sympathy and respect, the profound socialist transformation achieved by the chinese working people under the long-tested leadership of the chinese communist party with chairman mao tsetung, outstanding leader of the chinese people, at its head."

colonel general gheorghe went on: "founded by the c.p.c. and tested in the struggle against imperialism and domestic reaction, the glorious chinese people's liberation army are vigilantly and resolutely defending the revolutionary gains of the chinese people. we rejoice over the successes won by the chinese comrades-in-arms in military training and political education, in arming themselves with modern weapons and technique and in raising the combat strength of the army. we wish them new important successes."

colonel general gheorghe also touched upon the great achievements in socialist construction made by the romanian people over the past 30 years under the leadership of the communist party of romania. he said that the entire romanian people are now making preparations to greet the 11th congress of the r.c.p., an event of great significance in the life of the party and the romanian people.

in his speech hsiang chung-hua expressed heartfelt gratitude to the romanian ministry of national defence and romanian comrades-in-arms for their warm reception of the delegation. he said that in the past 30 years, the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party and adhering to the revolutionary principle of maintaining independence and working hard for the prosperity of the country, have made significant successes in socialist construction. he said: "today the romanian people, closely united around the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu, are working selflessly and confidently to fulfil the five-year plan ahead of schedule to greet the 11th party congress." he wished the fraternal romanian people fresh and greater victories.

hsiang chung-hua then praised the glorious history of the romanian armed forces and their successes. after liberation, he said, together with the people the romanian army "has resolutely opposed imperialist interference, control, subversion and aggression and valiantly safeguarded the national independence and state sovereignty. in the past few years, warmly responding to the call of comrade ceausescu, the fraternal romanian army has taken a series of new and important measures in national defence and

army building. at the same time, it has taken an active part in socialist construction together with the people of the country. all this has greatly strengthened its combat strength and the defence capabilities of the country."

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

hsiang chung-hua, chou jen-chieh and other members of the chinese military friendship delegation, in the company of lieutenant general gheorghe logofatu, deputy chief of the general staff of the romanian armed forces, laid a wreath at "the monument of fallen heroes fighting for the people, freedom of the motherland and socialism" here this morning.

China-Romania Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 10, 1974)

the china-romania friendship association delegation led by li en-chiu left here for home yesterday after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania and paying a friendly visit to the country.

it was seen off at the airport by stefan pavel, vice-chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association, and ionan botar, secretary-general of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries.

on september 4, corneliu manescu, vice-chairman of the national council of the front of socialist unity, received the chinese delegation.

during its stay in romania, the delegation visited bucharest and the counties of ialomita, cluj and hunedoara where they were accorded a warm and friendly welcome.

the delegation also met with stoica chivu, chairman, and other leading members, of the romanian-chinese friendship association.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

New Tsars Step Up Fascist Suppression in Georgia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

as the struggle waged by the georgian people against the soviet revisionist national oppression becomes intense, the panic-stricken brezhnev clique has tightened its fascist rule of georgia through "large-scale readjustment and liquidation."

the brezhnev clique attacked "nationalism" of georgia in a special resolution in march, 1972. then, on the pretext of "opposing all manifestations of nationalism" and "strengthening friendship with the russian nationality", it intensified the great russian chauvinist policy of national assimilation and savagely suppressed the struggles against the new tsars' national policy of oppression. those who showed discontent with and resisted great russian chauvinism were ruthlessly attacked and suppressed on charges of "emergence of nationalism", "national bias", "national narrowness" and being "too eager for a unique road to national development".

books on history recently published in georgia have thrown light on facts unfavourable to old tsars' aggression and annexation of national minorities and new tsars' policy of national discrimination. the brezhnev clique therefore bellowed that "many academic works are incorrect on many questions in the history of georgia" and "even arrive at conclusions doubtful of such major historical event as ..... the incorporation of georgia into russia". asserting that "this is a very delicate sphere in life", the brezhnev clique gave instructions to the effect that the history, the 20-year history of the new tsars' rule in particular, is to be "revised".

because of their opposition to the new tsars' compulsory migration of georgians and the dispatch to georgia of large numbers of russian cadres to rule the non-russian nationalities, the people of georgia are accused of being "sick with nationalism".

the soviet revisionists have smeared the georgians as victims of "national short-sightedness" for being unhappy about the new tsars' hectic popularization of the russian language in discrimination against the non-russian languages. they also blamed georgian schools for "serious carelessness in teaching and learning russian" and demanding "a radical change in the teaching of russian at middle schools and colleges". they argued that russian "is a most praiseworthy language in the world" and compel "all citizens" in georgia "to have a good command of this language".

the intensification of economic plunder and exploitation by the brezhnev clique in recent years has resulted in slow-downs, strikes and protests and other forms of resistance put up by the working people. the brezhnev clique threatens that it will wage "an irreconcilable struggle" with those people who violate the fascist "law and order" of soviet revisionism, who are "the opponents of society", and "rumour mongers", and who "harbours evil intent" and "curses everything that is sacred".

meetings to "enforce social order" were held by the clique at factories, rural areas, construction sites, transport departments, shops and service establishments to persecute those who dared to resist the soviet revisionists' rule and exploitation. at these meetings, workers and peasants are coerced to work submissively for the monopoly bureaucrat-capitalist class and to make huge profit for that class.

it was disclosed that a large number of workers were fired in georgia and many of them were arrested and imprisoned. the soviet revisionists also carried out a purge among the intellectuals.

in this campaign of "large-scale readjustment and liquidation", the soviet revisionist new tsars have made wholesale dismissal and punishment of cadres who have not effectively carried out the soviet revisionists' reactionary policies.

since september 1972 when the brezhnev clique kicked out the first secretary of the central committee of the communist party of georgia, v.p. mzhavanadze, an all-out purge has been carried out in all systems of georgia from top to bottom.

according to data made available by the newspaper "zarya vostoka", half of the principal leading members of the party central committee and the council of ministers of georgia and half of the ministers in the government were dismissed and the majority of the major leading members of the party and government organs above the district level were removed. the removal of cadres at grass root level is more obvious. many officials were dismissed or punished in judicial and public security organs as well as ideological and economic departments. the soviet revisionists accused these cadres of "laissez-faire and flattering nationalists", "being weak and incompetent" and "taking a negative attitude".

the new tsars have gained little through suppression. it has further sharpened various kinds of social contradictions. the newly-appointed first secretary of the central committee of the communist party of georgia, e.a. shevardnadze, who has been instructed to carry out ruthless suppression, has admitted hopelessly that "the recent incidents have greatly shaken our society", in which "the broadest strata" of the society is involved, that "the problem is extremely complicated" which "has brought about extremely grave difficulties" and that "an intricate and

complicated process is developing". he admitted that "it is a monstrous error" to think that the georgian people's struggle of resistance has "died away". he disclosed that "thousands of letters and petitions from the working people" have been received, which challenged the soviet revisionists' suppression and the number of such letters keeps growing. he heaved a sigh and said that many cadres have been "indifferent" to the "readjustment", some of them "have no interest in it at all", and "there is no initiative", "where can we find the qualified cadres for replacements when we have no more in reserve".

the georgian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition. they heroically opposed tsarist russia's oppression and enslavement, and under the leadership of lenin and stalin, they overthrew the tsarist rule in russia with other nationalities of the u.s.s.r. in 1956, when khrushchov and his company ferociously attacked the dictatorship of the proletariat and hastened to restore capitalism, the georgian people resisted and dealt the soviet revisionist renegade clique a heavy blow. since then, the georgian people have never stopped their struggle against the new tsars' national and class oppression. the more the brezhnev clique stepped up the suppression, the fiercer the opposition.

the georgian people's struggle is not isolated. the struggle of other nationalities in the u.s.s.r. opposing the new tsars' dark rule has been rising here and subsiding there and developing in a deep-going way. the day will come when the georgian people, together with the other nationalities, will smash the new tsars' rule -- "the prison for all nationalities" in the soviet union.

CHINA AND SYRIA

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Syrian President

(NCNA-English Damascus, Sept. 9, 1974)

tsao ke-chiang, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the syrian arab republic, presented his credentials to president hafez assad here at noon today.

the syrian president had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador after accepting the credentials.

present on the occasion were vice-premier and foreign minister abdel halim khaddam and secretary general of the presidency zuheir ghazal.

vice-premier and foreign minister abdel halim khaddam received ambassador tsao ke-chiang yesterday.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Tanzania for Home

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salam, Sept. 10, 1974)

the chinese government delegation led by su chieh, vice-minister of communications, left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to tanzania.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were minister for communications and works j.m. kusinde, junior minister of the ministry ngitu, other government officials and leading members of the tanzania-zambia railway authority.

chinese ambassador li yao-wen and a number of diplomatic envoys accredited to tanzania were also present.

during its stay here, a reception, a dinner and a luncheon were given in honour of the chinese delegation by tanzanian minister for communications and works kusinde, minister for finance msuya, and minister for natural resources and tourism makame (on behalf of minister for home affairs muhaji).

ambassador li yao-wen gave a dinner on september 8 on the occasion of the visit of the delegation.

during its stay here, the delegation has visited the northern part of the country.

CHINA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Friends from United Arab Emirates

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying at noon today met and feted sheikh abdulla ali al-mahmood, general director of waqofs and islamic affairs in sharjah of the united arab emirates, and dr. salim abdulla al-mahmood, general director of preventive medicine of the ministry of health of the united arab emirates.

the meeting and the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasions were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including kung hsiao and cheng yuan-hsing.

the two guests from the united arab emirates arrived here on august 23.

CHINA AND UN

Chairman of UNFAO Council Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

gonzalo bula hoyos, chairman of the council of the food and agriculture organization of the united nations, mrs. hoyos and edward mark west, assistant director-general of the f.a.o., arrived here this evening by plane.

welcoming them at the airport were hao chung-shih, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and others.

CHINA AND US

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets and Fetes American Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1974)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met with and gave a dinner in honour of francis fan lee, professor of the massachusetts institute of technology of the u.s., and his wife teresa h.c. lee who are in china on a visit and seeing relatives. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including yen pei-lin, chu yung-hsing, li kuan-hua and lo sheng-hsiung.

the lis arrived in china september 2. they will tour southern parts of china after their stay here.

Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meets US Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1974)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences and vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, met and had a friendly conversation with u.s. astronomer professor donald menzel and mrs. menzel here this afternoon.

the american friends arrived here on september 3 on a friendly visit to china as guests of the chinese academy of sciences and the peking observatory. they will tour nanking and shanghai before going home after their stay here.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives New Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 10, 1974)

pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, yesterday received fu hao, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china.

the premier had a cordial talk with the new chinese ambassador.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

The Current of History Rolls Onward -- On the Restoration of China's Legitimate Rights in Asian Sports Organizations

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 8, 1974)

eight asian sports organizations have decided, at their meetings here during the seventh asian games, to restore to china her legitimate rights in these organizations and to expel from them the representatives of the chiang kai-shek clique. this major victory, won after the all-china sports federation was restored its lawful rights in the asian games federation, is an outcome of the joint

struggle waged by iran and other friendly asian countries. it embodies the continuous support rendered by asian sports circles to the chinese people and is a manifestation of the firm confidence and strength of unity in struggle of the asian peoples and sports circles for independence and against hegemonist practice of certain people in international sports organizations.

the eight asian bodies which have recently restored china's legitimate rights are: the asian weightlifting federation, the asian badminton confederation, the asian shooting confederation, the asian fencing confederation, the asian cycling federation, the asian committee of the international wrestling federation, the asian gymnastic confederation and the asian track and field coaches association.

the meetings held in the eight days from august 31 to september 7 had full discussions on the china issue. delegates from many friendly countries, upholding justice and adhering to principled stand, actively supported the restoration of china's lawful seat in their organizations while certain people tried to block the current of history but found themselves in a helpless position.

to uphold justice, some of the asian sports organizations dared to discard unreasonable regulations. at its extraordinary general meeting, the asian badminton confederation amended the stipulation in its constitution that only members of the international badminton federation could be accepted as members of the asian badminton confederation. and up to date, the badminton association of china is still excluded from the international badminton federation. to follow this unreasonable rule or to change it? delegates to the meeting had a heated debate. the delegate from pakistan was firm in his stand for the abolition of the unreasonable rule. he pointed out that the asian affairs should be settled by the asians, and should not be interfered by anything unreasonable. his stand had active support from many delegates. the meeting finally adopted a resolution deleting the above-said rule from the constitution.

after the above mentioned single sports organizations made decisions to recognize the legal seat of the people's republic of china and expel the chiang kai-shek clique, the chinese representatives were immediately invited to participate in the meetings. all those present gave the chinese representatives a rousing welcome for their first appearence. they shook hands warmly, talked cordially, congratulated and encouraged each other, and expressed the common will to carry the asian sports cause to a new stage. these scenes of friendship shew full the deep feelings between the sports personages of china and other asian countries. this friendship will further develop in the future common struggles.

the basic changes in the asian sports organizations are closely linked with the development of the situation in the

international sports organizations. in the past two decades, a group of reactionary forces in the international organizations imposed the chiang kai-shek clique on some international sports organizations in an attempt to realize the plot of creating "two chinas". to combat this plot, the people's republic of china quitted these organizations. in one period of time, the chiang kai-shek clique illegally usurped china's seat in 15 international organizations of single sports. this ludicrous situation aroused the indignation of the chinese people and the justice-upholding peoples of the world. but the ridiculous situation against the trend of history after all is temporal. the reversed history will inevitably be reversed. since china was restored her legitimate seat in the u.n. and the chiang kai-shek clique expelled from the world body in 1971, the people of various countries of the third world and friendly personnel of world sports circles have voiced strong support for the restoration of china's legitimate seat in international sports organizations. the rowing, fencing, wrestling and other organizations of single sports first adopted resolutions to expel the chiang kai-shek clique and restore the lawful seat to china. the leading bodies of weightlifting, yachting and some other international sports organizations adopted similar resolutions not long ago. gratifying changes conforming to the current of history have also taken place in some other international single sports organizations. a responsible member of the international olympic committee indicated in tehran recently that they are eager to see the return of china to the international olympic committee. but another responsible committee member, shutting his eyes before reality, should state that the question today is still who represent china. it is, indeed, height of absurdity to make such a statement, particularly at a time when the current of history is surging vigorously forward.

only a year ago, many people held that the question of china's participation in the 7th asian games was a knotty one because under the constitution of the international olympic committee, members of international single sports organizations are banned from competing with non-members. but, thanks to the active support of iran and many other friendly asian countries, a decision, adopted by an overwhelming majority vote at a council meeting of the asian games federation held in tehran in november last year, approved the resolution of the executive committee on ratifying the lawful right of the all-china sports federation and expelling the chiang kai-shek clique, thereby terminating the abnormal situation in which the chiang kai-shek clique had long usurped china's seat in the asian games federation. this major victory had prompted international sports organizations to take an attitude of endorsement toward the 7th asian games. later, a number of international single sports organizations adopted appropriate resolutions on the restoration of china's lawful seat and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique.

many international sports organizations adopted decisions on different occasions allowing sportsmen of their member nations to compete with chinese sportsmen at sports meets prior to their restoration of the lawful seat to china. obstacles to china's participation in the 14 events of the 7th asian games were thus removed one after another.

the 7th asian games are the biggest of all the previous asian games in scale. the asian games federation enjoys a broader representation with the restoration of china's lawful right and the admittance of the democratic people's republic of korea, iraq, laos, the people's republic of mongolia, lebanon and syria. recently, it elected a new executive committee and pakistan, iran, china, d.p.r.k., malaysia, kuwait, singapore, sri lanka, nepal and japan were elected its new members. this new leading organ will exert a positive influence on the future asian games and sports in asia and elsewhere in the world.

sports in asia and the third world is developing vigorously and the friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries grows steadily. however, there are still certain individuals in some international single sports organizations who dare not face reality, hesitate or even try in a vain effort to push the long-bankrupt policies of "two chinas" and "one china, one taiwan." facts will show that their practice will lead them up a blind alley and the current of history will roll irresistibly onward exclamation

7TH ASIAN GAMES

Tehran Notes: Asian Divers Scale World Heights

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 9, 1974)

the seventh asian games saw thrilling and friendly competitions by over 20 men and women divers from various parts of the continent, whose positive contribution to asian diving was adequately illustrated by their courage to scale world heights in spite of baffling difficulty.

all of them showed their best form -- the experienced japanese, the chinese new-comers, the iranians and kuwaitis who started diving only one or two years ago. diving fans enjoyed quite a number of world-level kicks in the swimming hall of the aryamehr sports centre where the diving events took place.

on the afternoon of september 6, the first day of the platform diving preliminary for women, a girl in a crimson swimsuit sprang herself from a 10-metre-high platform with power and grace and then somersaulted and turned all the way down till she plunged peacefully into the water. the whole series -- called "two-and-a-half forward somersault with a full body turn" -- was considered to be one of the most difficult movements for women divers in the world. the seven judges who were present awarded the diver a high mark -- 51.03. a diver from china, she later won the title of the event.

chung shao-chen, which is her name, had earlier won first place in springboard diving for her excellent two-and-a-half back somersault tuck.

china's li kung-cheng, men's platform diving champion at the current games, successfully executed five difficult series ranging in degrees of difficulty from 2.7 to 2.9 -- almost the best possible a man diver in the world could achieve. his one-and-a-half forward somersault with three body turns and his three-and-a-half forward somersault with jackknife body also attained world levels.

it was by no means plain sailing that the chinese divers came to master these superior movements. particular mention should be made of the women divers' performance of the backward tuck dive with two-and-a-half somersault and the forward tuck dive with three-and-a-half somersault, neither of which are scarcely seen in asia. even technical materials had not been available when he started training. but like all other chinese divers who have tempered themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the current mass movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, he was resolved to scale world heights. by doing away with fetishes and superstitions and persisting in arduous training with the help of other divers, he surmounted many difficulties and succeeded in these movements with flying colours.

competing in the four events at stake, the chinese divers captured four gold medals, two silver medals and two bronze medals. japanese divers won one silver medal and two bronze medals. world-class diving was performed by japanese man diver tsutomu kimura and woman diver fusako kakumaru.

another distinctive feature of the diving competition at the current asian games was the vigorous and spirited style of performance by the up-and-coming divers. on their list were 11-year-old iranian girl keyhaneh asghari, one of the youngest athletes in the current asian games, japan's fusako kakumaru (16) and china's li kung-cheng (15), liu sui (16) and lao shu-cheng (17). their inventive spirit and notable results foretell bright prospects for diving in asia.

Results of Chinese Sportsmen at Asian Games, September 9

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 9, 1974)

chinese sportsmen won three first places, two second places and one third place at the seventh asian games today. following is a brief record of their competition results:

badminton: the chinese men's and women's teams captured title honours by beating the indonesian teams with the identical score of 3:2.

women's 1,500-m. run: sung mei-hua won first place with a time of 4 min. 28.68 sec. and yang yen-ying placed second with 4 min. 29.17 sec. both of them broke the national record.

men's 4 x 100 m. relay: china was runner-up with 40.20 sec. (bettering the national record).

men's sabre fencing team finals: china placed third.

women's table tennis team event: china won group competition and entered the semi-finals by beating iran 3:0, thailand 3:0 and the democratic people's republic of korea 3:1.

men's table tennis team event group competition: china beat pakistan 5:0, bahrain 5:0, the philippines 5:0 and kuwait 5:2. she has yet to play iran and the d.p.r.k. in the same group.

tennis mixed doubles semi-finals: the chinese pair hsu mei-lin and chang jung-hua entered the finals after defeating japanese players ryoichi mori and kimiyo yagawara 2:0.

volleyball: the chinese men's team entered the semi-finals with two wins and one loss and the women's team lost to the japanese team 1:3.

China Wins Asian Games Men's, Women's Badminton Team Titles from Indonesia

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 9, 1974)

china captured both the men's and women's badminton team titles in two exciting finals at the 7th asian games here this evening. the men's team beat the defending champion indonesian team and the women's team beat the 1970 bronze medal winner indonesian team by the identical score of 3:2.

the amjadieh stadium badminton hall resounded with cheers and warm applause as both teams played world class badminton and showed strong will in two stirring, keenly contested team matches.

in the men's final, china fielded hou chia-chang, tang hsien-hu, fang kai-hsiang and chen tien-hsiang who finished 1, 2, 3, 4 in the 1973 national singles event, and 23-year-old yu yao-tung. indonesia fielded its current national singles champion liem swie king, runner-up liong tjun sen (tjun tjun), the 1974 all-england men's doubles champions ade chandra and johan wahyudi, the 1973 all-england men's singles runner-up christian hadinata, and nunung mujianto, one of the current indonesian doubles champions.

china won the first two singles matches but indonesia won the two doubles matches to tie the score 2:2 both doubles matches went to the maximum three sets. china then won the last singles match to clinch victory.

details:

hou chia-chang beat nunung mujianto 15:3, 15:7.

tang hsien-hu beat liem swie king 15:4, 15:7.

hou chia-chang and yu yao-tung lost to liong tjun sen and johan wahyudi 15:12, 13:15, 4:15.

tang hsien-hu and chen tien-hsiang lost to christian hadinata and ade chandra 16:17, 15:7, 16:17.

fang kai-hsiang beat liong tjun sen 15:8, 18:17.

in the women's final, china fielded its national singles champion chen yu-niang, the 1973 singles champion liang chiu-hsia, the 1972 singles runner-up liu hsiao-cheng and the 1973 doubles champions chiu yu-fang and lin yu-ya. indonesia fielded its national singles champion, runner-up and third place winner tati sumirah, theresia widiastoeti and sri wijanti, one of its doubles champions minarni soedaryanto and women's doubles third place winners regina masli and imelda wiguna.

the women's final was a replica of the men's match with china winning the first two singles and indonesia taking both doubles matches before china taking the final singles for a 3:2 victory.

details:

chen yu-niang beat theresia widiastoeti 12:9, 11:1.

liu hsiao-cheng beat sri wijanti 11:6, 11:2.

chen yu-niang and liang chiu-hsia lost to minarni soedaryanto and regina masli 12:15, 8:15.

chiu yu-fang and lin yu-ya lost to theresia widiastoeti and imelda wiguna 15:12, 12:15, 9:15.

liang chiu-hsia beat tati sumirah 11:7, 11:4.

China Beats Japan in Semi-Final Round of Women's Table Tennis Team Event at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Terhan, Sept. 10, 1974)

china beat japan 3:1 in the semi-final round of the women's team table tennis competition at the 7th asian games here this morning.

Asian Games Titbits

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 9, 1974)

a welcome little champion

15-year-old chinese diver li kung-cheng was seen every day practising platform diving in the swimming hall at the aryamehr sports centre and became a good friend of many junior iranian sportsmen. coaches from some other countries coached him on their initiative and iranian spectators, children and their mothers in particular, would affectionately call him "little li" as they met him on the pool side. the friendship he forged with the iranian sportsmen and people in the past two weeks was again shown on september 7 when iranian friends gave him warm applause after he successfully completed some dives with high degrees of difficulty. regarding his success as theirs, they cheered and whistled and some junior friends of his congratulated him on his success by sounding their trumpets. the whole swimming hall resounded again with warm ovations when he finally won first place in the men's highboard diving competition with a record of 536.10 points. he became one of the youngest champions at the current asian games.

at the awarding ceremony, some iranian teen-ager spectators went into the arena to shake hands with him. a little friend sounded his silver trumpet joyfully, which expressed the iranian people's friendly sentiments towards the chinese people.

"new china, good friends"

the coach taking chinese tennis players back to the games village was stopped by the red light. two iranians hurriedly walked up and greeted them with "new china exclamation good friends exclamation" -- words they had just learned in chinese. the chinese players waved back to them and replied "dusti, dusti" which means "friendship" in persian.

on the shooting range, an iranian friend presented a set of postage stamps devoted to the 7th asian games to chinese woman shooter li ya-min. to show his friendly feelings towards the chinese people, he wrote on li's diary "we love your country." li ya-min gave him a pair of her earplugs in exchange for his precious gifts.

China Wins First Two Places in Women's Long Jump at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 10, 1974)

chinese athlete hsiao chieh-ping came out on top with 6.31 metres in the women's long jump event at the seventh asian games today. the second place went to her compatriot kang yueh-li with 6.26 metres.

japanese competitor hiroko yamashita placed third with 6.15 metres and kyoko shimizu, also a japanese, placed fourth with 6.03 metres.

all these four results bettered the asian games record of 6.02 metres set up by hiroko yamashita at the last asian games in 1970.

philippine jumper lydia silva netto finished fifth with 5.73 metres and iranian competitor shadpour t, finished sixth with 5.72 metres.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Foreign Minister Reaffirms Position on 200-Mile Sea Rights

(NCNA-English Lima, Sept. 9, 1974)

peru's position on the 200-mile sea rights has won the recognition and support of other third world countries, peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor valle said here yesterday.

he pointed out that to demand full sovereignty over the 200 mile sea is to defend the natural resources and national interests against voracious plunder by those industrialized countries "which try hard to put their interests to the fore and to maintain their economic, political and military hegemony as they are doing today.

he stressed that peru adheres to its own position, because it is for the defence of the true interests of the third world countries, the security of the peoples, justice, welfare and world peace.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Lin Piao's Evil Objective in Opposing Sending Troops To Fight South of the Great Wall

by

platoon leader Liu Sung-hsien (刘松宪) and
fighter Liu Yung-ch'ing (刘永庆)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 2, 1974)

In the winter of 1948, following the victorious conclusion of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, for the purpose of denying the enemy a respite, exterminating on the spot all the enemy entrenched in North China and bringing about the early arrival of final victory in the war for the liberation of the whole country, the large-scale Peiping-Tientsin Campaign was opportunely launched in the North China theater of war under the personal organization and command of the great leader Chairman Mao.

During the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, the bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao pushed even more frantically his bourgeois military line, and on the question of when the Northeast Field Army should move south of the Great Wall, he diligently plied his counter-revolutionary double-dealing craft. This is another telling exposure of his habitual opposition to the Party, to the people and to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and it must be thoroughly exposed and criticized.

In the winter of 1948, our Northwest Field Army had already mounted three offensives and destroyed more than 59,000 enemy troops. The Northeast Field Army had completely destroyed the enemy defending the Northeast. The Huai-Hai Campaign, jointly conducted by the East China Field Army and the Central Plain Field Army, was progressing smoothly, and the situation

throughout the country was extremely favorable to us. At that time, the enemy forces in North China had fallen into an isolated and hopeless position and they were "like birds startled by the mere twang of a bowstring." The enemy forces at that time were in a hesitant and irresolute state and were indecisive on whether to flee westward to Suiyüan and hold on to a section of the country by themselves or to escape southward by the sea.

Under this situation, whether or not we could pin down the enemy forces in Peiping and Tientsin and keep them from escaping to the South or fleeing to the West and shortening and concentrating their lines was the key to whether or not we could win complete victory in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. Because of this, Chairman Mao personally drew up the plan of operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign and adopted a series of wise decisions. With foresight and vision and taking into consideration the overall situation, he made timely disposition of troops for the various field armies in North China, Central China and East China to paralyze the enemy. He ordered our armed forces engaged in the Huai-Hai Campaign that after wiping out the Huang Wei Army Corps, they should leave untouched for the time being the remnant forces of the enemy army corps under Ch'iu Ch'ing-ch'üan, Li Mi and Sun Yüan-liang and "for two weeks to make no dispositions for their final annihilation." ("The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign") He ordered our armies on the Taiyüan front to slow down their attack on Taiyüan in order to paralyze the enemy forces in Peiping and Tientsin. He ordered our armies on the Peiping-Suiyüan front to put off attacking the enemy in Hsinpaoan and "not to attack for the time being so as to lure the enemy at Peiping and Tientsin and make it difficult for him to come to a decision to flee by sea." (Ibid.) He ordered the troops in Shantung to mass certain forces to control a section of the Yellow River near Tsinan, to make preparations along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway and to guard against the escape of the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin southward to Tsingtao along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

While pinning down the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin, Chairman Mao at the same time ordered the Northeast Field Army to secretly go ahead of schedule south of the Great Wall and make strategic disposition of troops for the complete annihilation of the enemy forces in Peiping and Tientsin. At the crucial juncture of this strategic and decisive battle, it was evident that the question of when the Northeast Field Army would move south of the Great Wall was definitely not merely a matter of a few days early or a few days late, but a major question bearing on whether the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign could be carried out according to plan. If the timing was delayed, the military operations would be hindered, the enemy would escape and the object of completely destroying the enemy could not be attained. If troops were sent south of the Great Wall earlier, they could give the enemy forces in North China the false impression that the Northeast Field Army was resting and regrouping after the campaign, take the enemy by surprise with a strategic encirclement and destroy the enemy on the spot.

On the question of the timetable for moving troops south of the Great Wall, long before the conclusion of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Chairman Mao had cabled an order to Lin Piao calling on him to move the advanced units of the Northeast Field Army quickly into the vicinity of Peiping to join forces with the North China Field Army so as to take the enemy forces in North China by surprise with a strategic encirclement. However, half a month later, Lin Piao was still biding his time without making a move. Following this, Chairman Mao again dispatched an urgent telegram to Lin Piao calling on the Northeast Field Army to move its main force south of the Great Wall at an early date to encircle Tientsin, T'angku and T'angshan and to carry out rest and regrouping under the guise of encirclement so that the enemy could not escape by the sea. For the sake of making the Northeast Field Army move south of the Great Wall as quickly as possible, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee again ordered in November 1948 Lin Piao and the Northeast Field Army to start moving south on or before November 25. However, on this key question bearing on whether or not the enemy forces in Peiping and Tientsin could be completely destroyed, Lin Piao still stubbornly took the Right-opportunist stand and clamored that "it is very difficult for the main force of the Northeast Field Army to move south of the Great Wall ahead of time." He claimed that the units required three months for rest and regrouping and also made up all sorts of excuses for his so-called difficulties. He delayed the timetable by more than 20 days to hinder military operations, frantically sabotaged Chairman Mao's strategic dispositions and opposed the moving of our Northeast Field Army for battle south of the Great Wall.

One of the excuses used by Lin Piao to oppose moving south of the Great Wall for battle was that "the fighters of the Northeast dread going too far away from home" and that "the cadres have already embraced the mood of enjoying life." That was a malicious slander of the broad masses of commanders and fighters from the Northeast. The facts were diametrically opposite to Lin Piao's slander. After the liberation of the Northeast, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Northeast Field Army were without exception delighted and excited by the liberation of their home villages, and their zeal for battle was on the upsurge. Shouting loudly the battle cry of "Fight our way to Nanking and capture Chiang Kai-shek alive," they in great numbers called for going south of the Great Wall as early as possible so that they could completely annihilate the Kuomintang reactionaries and liberate the whole of China at an early date. In order to support our army going south of the Great Wall for battle, the people of the Northeast sent at the right time their fine children to the front, and everywhere there appeared the touching scene of "mothers sending off their children, wives sending off their husbands and people actively leaving for the front." Everywhere the units went, they had the warm welcome and support of the people. The support of the people and the encouragement of kinsfolk greatly inspired the morale of the units and aroused the militant determination of the broad masses of commanders and fighters in bravely and actively fighting against the enemy and carrying the revolution through to the end.

The second excuse of Lin Piao to oppose moving south of the Great Wall for battle was that "the winter overcoats and cotton-padded caps and shoes for the units have not been issued." That was an utter lie! Actually, as early as after the capture of Chinchou, our army had started to issue winter uniforms, and after the liberation of Shenyang, most of our troops had been fully equipped for the winter. At that time, our army already had gained control of the trunk lines of railways and highways leading to south of the Great Wall, and any shortage of winter equipment could be readily replenished while the units were on the move. Furthermore, with the powerful support of the local Party organizations and the broad masses of people in the Northeast, the solving of the problem of a small part of winter equipment actually was no problem at all. How could it constitute a reason for not moving south of the Great Wall for battle?!

Lin Piao's opposition to moving south of the Great Wall for battle was a telling exposure of his Right-opportunist thinking. After the victorious conclusion of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, a marked change, even more favorable to our Party and our army, appeared in the political and military situations throughout the country, and our army enjoyed absolute superiority economically or numerically in military strength. Especially after the new ideological education movement in the army, there was a general improvement in the class awareness and awareness of the two-line struggle among the broad masses of commanders and fighters, and the fighting power of the units had greatly increased. On the other hand, exactly the opposite was the case with the Kuomintang reactionaries. The liberation of the Northeast greatly shocked the tiny court of the Chiang family in Nanking, and the morale of the Kuomintang armed forces was shaken. Their morale was low and they were politically and economically heading toward total disintegration. This provided us with an excellent opportunity to organize the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign for annihilating the Kuomintang reactionaries. However, Lin Piao took the Right-opportunist stand and studied the situation with an idealist world outlook. He overestimated the strength of the enemy and under-estimated the strength of the people. He failed to notice the important changes in the military situation appearing throughout the country because of the great victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the brilliant victories on various battlefronts in all parts of the land. He failed to notice the enormous role played by the subjective efforts of the broad masses of armymen and civilians in pushing forward the revolutionary cause. He also failed to notice the impending destruction of the Kuomintang reactionaries, and the objective situation that the dateline for the victory of the War of Liberation could be advanced. Because of this, he opposed moving south of the Great Wall for battle, was afraid of continuing to fight a major battle of annihilation and also did not wish to annihilate the enemy completely.

The evil objective of Lin Piao in opposing fighting south of the Great Wall was because he opposed the launching of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign and sabotaged Chairman Mao's strategic policy. The Peiping-Tientsin Campaign was another decisive campaign in the wake of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and the Huai-Hai Campaign. If this campaign was successful, it would basically annihilate the main forces of Chiang Kai-shek and reduce

the government of the Kuomintang reactionaries to a stage of total disintegration. At this crucial moment, Lin Piao's opposition to moving south of the Great Wall for battle actually hindered the progress of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. He opposed the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek fundamentally and vainly attempted to prolong the life of Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary rule. This reflected the wish of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism. This was "cooperation" with the Kuomintang always advocated by Lin Piao. It was a repulsive demonstration of his apprehension that the struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries might be "carried to excess."

Another evil objective of Lin Piao's opposition to moving south of the Great Wall for battle was his vain attempt to keep his effective strength intact so that he could practice feudal partitioning and lord it over things in the Northeast. He slanderously said fighters of the Northeast "dread leaving home." Actually, it was he himself who was reluctant to leave the Northeast, because he feared the loss of his 'capital" for "gaining independence from the Party. He nonsensically said that the fighters "dread going too far away." Actually, it was he himself who "dreaded going too far away" for fear of losing his base for practicing feudal partitioning. He slandered the cadres as "already embracing the mood of enjoying life." Actually, it was he himself who craved a life of ease and comfort and dreamed of becoming "king of the Northeast." Lin Piao had long harbored the ambition of practicing feudal partitioning. Beginning from the day he put his stakes with revolution, he had always entertained the personal ambition of finding a way out in the revolutionary ranks and attempted to seek personal power under the signboard of revolution. In 1945, when the Party sent him to work in the Northeast, he ganged up with P'eng Chen and Kao Kang to oppose Chairman Mao's series of directives on work in the Northeast. He pushed a Right-opportunist line, seized mountain strongholds, practiced sectarianism, formed factions for selfish ends, accumulated his own strength, vigorously set up an independent kingdom, and vainly attempted to use the Northeast as his capital for winning power and benefits from the Party. In 1948, after the liberation of the Northeast, Lin Piao's bourgeois ambition became even more inflated, and it kept on developing until he frantically opposed directly Chairman Mao's directive for moving the Northeast Field Army south of the Great Wall ahead of the timetable. By means of wearing out and resisting, he resorted to delay and procrastination again and again, and kept on putting off moving south because he was reluctant to part with the Northeast. This fully explains that Lin Piao, who vainly attempted to build an independent kingdom, had long been a bourgeois careerist and conspirator lurking within our Party.

"Sham is sham and the mask must be stripped off." (Introductory note to "Material on the Hu Feng Counter-Revolutionary Clique") In spite of Lin Piao's clever machinations and his ability to rise to the occasion, they could not help him in any way. With the spirit of a great proletarian revolutionary, the great leader Chairman Mao waged a resolute struggle against the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao, smashed his series of

conspiratorial activities, insured the early movement of the Northeast Field Army south of the Great Wall for battle and scored a mighty victory in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign.

* * *

The Diabolic Design in Changing the Route of March

by

Huang Kuang-t'ing (黄广亭), a squad leader

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 2, 1974)

In the course of trying to gain time so that the Northeast Field Army could secretly and speedily advance south of the Great Wall and complete the strategic encirclement of the enmy forces in North China as early as possible, whether to pin down the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin who "are like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string," or to let them escape formed an important question in the struggle between two military lines in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. For the sake of pinning down the enemy, Chairman Mao had sent a number of telegrams clearly specifying the route of march for the Northwest Field Army advancing south of the Great Wall. Chairman Mao instructed that our Northeast army advancing south of the Great Wall should march by night and rest by day. All units should not take the Shanhaikuan route but should travel by way of Jehol province and come out by way of east Hopei to cover up the strategic design. However, Lin Piao openly opposed the directive of Chairman Mao and actually acted first and reported later. He arbitrarily ordered the last three columns and an artillery column to purposely take the Shanhaikuan route, thus openly revealing to the enemy the strategic design of our army, and causing part of the enemy to escape to T'angku. Had it not been for the wise measures adopted in time by Chairman Mao which tied down the enemy, this sinister behavior of Lin Piao would undoubtedly lead to serious consequences.

Lin Piao made up all sorts of excusesto justify his refusal to implement Chairman Mao's directive concerning the route of march for the advance south of the Great Wall. He nonsensically said that the roads in Jehol province were narrow and sparsely populated, and there might be problems with supply. He also said that with such a large army making so long a journey to the south, it would be under air reconnaissance of the enemy day and night, so there was no longer any secret to speak of. All these were lies. Actually, Jehol province and east Hopei area were old liberated areas with a very favorable condition in mass support. In order to protect the Northeast Field Army advancing south of the Great Wall, the people and the local Party organizations along the route of march had already made available an enormous supply of manpower and material resources and set up more than 30 supply stations both inside and outside the Great Wall. At that time, enemy planes appeared only once or twice a day in dayligh hours, and the secret movement of the advance units of our army taking the Jehol province route to south of the Great Wall was very successful. Because the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army followed Chairman Mao's directive through marching by night and resting by day, the enemy was unable to discover our troop movements for quite some time. The facts fully proved that by advancing south of the Great Wall in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, complete secrecy could be maintained. The rubbish of Lin Piao exposed the low opinion he had of the role of the people

and his Right-opportunist stand of dreading the enemy and fearing battle. At that time, the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin were already completely isolated and with their communications with the Chiang Kai-shek troops in other sectors already cut, and they had fallen into the situation of passively awaiting to be attacked. As Chairman Mao had pointed out, "They are like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string." ("The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign")

For the sake of extricating themselves from the perilous situation of complete annihilation, the Kuomintang reactionaries on the one hand attempted to put up a firm stand at the original positions of their army corps in North China and slow down the advance of our troops to the south so as to find time for regrouping their forces south of the Yangtze. On the other hand, they also attempted to move this army corps by sea to south of the Yangtze by way of T'angku for the purpose of bringing reinforcements direct to the East China theater of war so as to lift their remnant forces in Huaihai from encirclement and hold on to the Yangtze front to fight a last-ditch struggle. To avoid annihilation, some of the enemy forces in North China also fled westward to Suiyüan where they occupied a section of the country to prolong their survival temporarily in an effort to hold out against us. However, they were still undecided and had not make up their mind whether to hold on or to escape. For the sake of probing our intention and preventing our main force from moving south and in order to win time for them to escape or hold on, the enemy specially left a whole army at Shanhaikuan to keep watch over and intercept our forces. Faced with such a situation, Lin Piao chose openly to oppose Chairman Mao's directive on the route of advance south of the Great Wall and purposely took the Shanhaikuan route. It was a deliberate attempt to expose our army's strategy for the information of the enemy. He dreamed that he could frighten off the enemy, who "are like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string," sabotage Chairman Mao's disposition of troops for the campaign to annihilate the enemy in North China on the spot, set back the timetable for the liberation of the whole of China and prolong the life of the dynasty of the Chiang family. This precisely was the sinister intention of Lin Piao in changing the route of march.

However, the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao failed to slow down the forward movement of the wheel of the revolution. Because of the brilliant and wise command of Chairman Mao the enemy was given the wrong impression and made to move his troops. Chairman Mao instructed the North China Field Army to concentrate its main forces on the Peiping-Changchiak'ou front to encircle Changchiak'ou, thus drawing the main force of the enemy in Peiping to give relief to the west, dispersing the enemy's attention on the Northeast Field Army advancing south of the Great Wall for battle, pinning down the enemy in North China, who already "are like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string," and insuring the smooth development of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign.

* * *

Holding Fast to the View of Attacking Nank'ou Is Ridiculous

by

Yang Yü-hua (杨玉华), a fighter

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 2, 1974)

Following the victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the enemy in North China already sensed that the target of our army's next attack would soon fall on his head. Under the strong pressure of our North China Field Army and Northeast Field Army, the enemy in North China "are like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string." However, because the enemy was beset with contradictions internally, he could not make up his mind whether to hold on or to escape. Consequently, at the onset of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, the most important problem was whether or not we could pin down the enemy at Peiping and Tientsin so that he could neither head south by the sea nor flee west to Suiyüan. That held the key to the success of our army in annihilating the enemy on the spot.

For the sake of achieving this goal, Chairman Mao drew up a complete set of policies for the battle: "The basic principle is to encircle without attacking (in the case of Changchiak'ou and Hsinpaoan) and, in some cases, to cut off without encircling (in the case of Peiping, Tientsin and T'ungchow, to make only a strategic encirclement and cut the links between the enemy forces, but not to make a tactical encirclement) in order to wait for the completion of our dispositions and then wipe out the enemy forces one by one." ("The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign") This clearly and correctly told us that to encircle the enemy partially without attacking him was for the sake of destroying him completely and that to make no tactical encirclement partially was precisely for the purpose of encircling him strategically. In this way, the enemy would not be able to grasp clearly the intention of our army, and would be in the passive position of "a bird in the cage" who could neither withdraw,nor escape, nor offer resistance. But our army could attack leisurely and quickly win a victory.

After defeating Lin Piao's conspiracies to delay the timetable for advancing south of the Great Wall, on the question of what action the Northeast Field Army should take after its advance south of the Great Wall, Chairman Mao correctly laid down that it should first encircle such points as Tientsin, T'angku, Lut'ai and T'angshan so as to cut off the links between the enemy forces, seal off the seaport and complete its strategic encirclement and tactical operation, and by attacking the two ends first before taking the middle, destroy the enemy forces one by one. Chairman Mao pointed out: "If these two points, T'angku (the most important) and Hsinpaoan, are captured, you will have the initiative on the whole chessboard." ("The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign") Because, the capture of T'angku would close the avenue of escape by sea to the enemy, and the capture of Hsinpaoan would cut off the enemy's route of retreat to Suiyüan in the west, the enemy

would thus be closely encircled on all sides and our army could concentrate its superior forces and mount a strong attack for the complete destruction of all the enemy forces in North China. This was the only correct guiding policy for the campaign.

For the sake of carrying out the tactical encirclement of Peiping and Tientsin, Chairman Mao ordered the North China Field Army to call off the encirclement of Kueisui and to "encircle without attacking" the main forces of the enemy. He also ordered our army on the Huai-Hai front to make no disposition for two weeks for the final annihilation of the remnant forces of Tu Yü-ming, and ordered our armies on the T'aiyüan front to put off their attack on T'aiyüan so as to pin down the enemy forces at Peiping and Tientsin. He also ordered our army in Shantung Province to make preparations for preventing the escape of the enemy to the south.

However, taking the Right-opportunist stand, Lin Piao completely ignored the overall operation, and before our forces could complete the strategic encirclement and tactical breaking up of the enemy, he impatiently called for action in the center, and made the ridiculous proposal of attacking Nank'ou with the advance units, in a vain attempt to drive away the enemy who "are like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string." This was in complete contravention to the guiding policy of the whole campaign. Chairman Mao wanted to draw the main force of the enemy westward, but Lin Piao wanted instead to drive him eastward. Nank'ou was a vital link between Peiping and Changchiak'ou and a very sensitive area in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign. If our forces captured Nank'ou too early, they would drive most of the enemy forces east of Peiping like a herd of ducks toward Tientsin and T'angku, thus enabling them to make their escape by sea, and the plan for complete annihilation of the enemy would fail. Because of this, Chairman Mao seriously criticized him and insisted that Lin Piao should continue to implement the plan of breaking up and encircling the enemy.

However, against the advice of others, Lin Piao still insisted on his erroneous proposal of attacking Nank'ou first, and arbitrarily ordered his units to advance swiftly on Nank'ou in full force. In view of Lin Piao's stubborn persistence in his mistake, Chairman Mao immediately dispatched an urgent telegram to Lin Piao sternly ordering that he "should on no account go to Nank'ou." ("The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign") Only in this way was the erroneous action of Lin Piao brought under control, thus pinning down the enemy at Peiping and Tientsin, who "are like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string," and insuring the smooth progress of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign in accordance with the correct tactical policy laid down by Chairman Mao.

Why did Lin Piao insist on attacking Nank'ou first? This was inseparable from his subjective idealism and Right-opportunist line. He placed the interests of the part above the interests of the whole, and proceeding from the interests of a small group, he had fundamentally not embraced the determination of completely annihilating the enemy. He was afraid of the enemy and passively tried to avoid battle. He was afraid

of attacking the enemy in the heavily defended Tientsin and attempted to avoid fighting a strategic decisive battle by turning a major battle of annihilation which we were sure of winning into a battle of attrition to rout the enemy. Having no respect for the organization, he opposed the Central Committee and wilfully sabotaged Chairman Mao's great principles of operation, "Encircle the enemy forces completely, strive to wipe them out thoroughly and do not let any escape from the net." ("Present Situation and Our Tasks") He was afraid of "going too far" with the Kuomintang, and his persistence in the ridiculous proposal to attack Nank'ou first was to scare away the enemy who "are like birds startled by the mere twang of a bow-string," and force the enemy forces east of Nank'ou to quickly make up their mind to bolt. Beyond a shadow of doubt, this was like releasing a tiger into the mountain and affording the enemy a chance to prolong his life even if temporarily.

In spite of the machinations and skull-duggery of Lin Piao, he nevertheless was unable to save the Chiang dynasty from its inevitable doom. Resolutely implementing the operational policy of the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign, our Northeast Field Army and North China Field Army and the broad armed masses overcame the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao, fought a brilliant battle of annihilation, scored a great victory in the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign and pronounced the bankruptcy of the set of Lin Piao's methods for routing the enemy.

* * *

What Kind of Goods Is "Three Kinds of Situation and Three Ways of Fighting"

by

Shen Li (申里) of the Shenyang units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1974)

During the War of Liberation in the Northeast, the bourgeois careerist Lin Piao concocted his so-called "Six Tactical Principles," one of which was called "three kinds of situation and three ways of fighting." According to Lin Piao's interpretation, the first kind of situation was, "don't fight a rash and reckless battle" against the enemy on the defensive. The second kind of situation was, "fight a rash and reckless battle" against the enemy on the retreat. The third kind of situation was that "to fight a completely rash and reckless battle is wrong, but not to fight a completely rash and reckless battle is also wrong" when dealing with the enemy on the point of making a retreat. This set of goods of Lin Piao's was a hodge-podge of idealism and mechanicalism.

Marxism holds that: Correct ideas come from social practice and from it alone. Taking military affairs for example, the correct guiding principles of military affairs are but the reflections of objective reality in our mind. However, Lin Piao summed up the ever-changing situation in the battlefield into "three kinds of situation" and described the flexible and mobile strategy and tactics on the battlefield as "three ways of fighting." This is evidently the subjective idealism and metaphysics which split the subjective from the objective and separates knowledge from practice.

The practice of war tells us that the situation of war is constantly developing and always changing. Because of the differences in time, place and operational objectives, there is always a very great difference in the situation of each battle, and very often, one kind of situation is turned into another kind of situation. Even in a single battle, several situations could simultaneously appear or become interlocked with one another. That is why, when studying the rules of war, we must pay attention to their characteristics as well as their development.

However, proceeding from bourgeois idealism and mechanicalism, Lin Piao summed up the complex situations into "defense," "retreat" and "on the point of making a retreat" and drew up "three ways of fighting" based on these "three kinds of situation." He also split up these "three kinds of situation and three ways of fighting" from one another, looked upon them as isolated, static and invariable, simplified the complex situations, turned the ever changing situation into something absolute and turned the flexible strategy and tactics into something dead and rigid. This is most ridiculous.

Let us take for example the so-called first kind of situation described by Lin Piao, or the enemy's "defense." This includes positional defense, mobile defense, attack turned into defense and retreat turned into defense.

How could they be described as one kind of defense? The situations of defense are varied, and the ways of fighting also cannot be limited to one. Different ways of fighting must be adopted to deal with different kinds of defense. Take for example the so-called second and third kinds of situation described by Lin Piao, or the enemy's "retreat" and "on the point of making a retreat"which are also at variance. As everybody knows, in the case of the enemy on the retreat, some are put to rout and everybody takes flight in utter disorder, some retreats are planned withdrawal to other positions; some are made to cover up an offensive; and some are turned into the defensive. How could they be described as one kind of retreat? If we "fight a rash and reckless battle" in accordance with the method of Lin Piao without making proper planning and preparations for pursuing the retreating enemy, without grasping the possible changes in the situation of the enemy and without taking into consideration the time element and the situation and applying and changing the tactics at the right time and in the right way, but merely "give vigorous pursuit" and "fight obstinately," our army would be forced to play the passive role, and our units might even fall into the trap set by the enemy and suffer needless losses.

Taking into consideration the complex situation on the battlefield, our ways of fighting must also necessarily be diversified. We definitely cannot limit ourselves to just "three ways of fighting." If we deal with the complex and ever-changing situation on the battlefield in accordance with Lin Piao's formula of "three kinds of situation and three ways of fighting," we are bound to lose the battle.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The different laws for directing different wars are determined by the different circumstances of those wars--differences in their time, place and nature." In accordance with the military thinking of Chairman Mao, in order to implement the correct way of fighting, we must first make careful and meticulous reconnaissance before battle, and by discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, make an analytical study of the situation of the enemy based on reconnaissance and after that again make a comparison with the situation on our side. Only in this way can we make up our mind and draw up a plan of operations consitent with reality. We must also link up the changes in the situation which could take place at any time in the battle, make new decisions and timely revisions and changes in the plan of operations already laid down. Only in this way can we firmly take the initiative in the battlefield.

"The tendency of idealism and mechanical approach to the question of war is the root of all mistakes in the theory of knowledge." The so-called "three kinds of system and three ways of fighting" of Lin Piao are precisely a hodgepodge of idealism and mechanicalism and a specimen of "the mind makes the principles." We must study seriously the ten great principles of operation of Chairman Mao, grasp the Marxist materialist dialectics, criticize the idealist and metaphysical "three kinds of situation and three ways of fighting" concocted by Lin Piao and thoroughly eliminate their detrimental effect and influence.

* * *

A Criticism of Lin Piao's Criminal Act in Undermining the Attack against Chinchou

by

Tsou Hsing-chu (邹兴珠), a platoon leader, and
Li T'ien-ming (李天明), a fighter, of the guard company of a certain unit of the Peking Units

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1974)

In 1948, the Chinese people's Liberation War won a great victory and the Chiang dynasty was daily heading for disintegration. For the sake of speeding up progress in the liberation of the whole country, the great leader Chairman Mao personally made dispositions for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and adopted the brilliant and wise decisions on going south to the Peiping-Liaoning line to attack first Chinchou and annihilate on the spot the enemy forces in the Northeast. However, taking the Right-opportunist stand, Lin Piao was scared to death by the Chiang bandit forces which outwardly appeared to be strong and he dared not fight a major battle of annihilation on an unprecedented scale in the Northeast. So he tried his utmost to oppose Chairman Mao's concept of operations for the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign.

From October 1947 to February 1948, Chairman Mao had on numerous occasions pointed out to Lin Piao that he should switch the main prong of attack to the Peiping-Liaoning line. However, Lin Piao told lies and nonsensically said that there "was no battle to fight" in Chinchou and wanted to deploy the main force of the Liberation Army in the Northeast on the perimeter of Ch'angch'un. Under the repeated prompting of Chairman Mao, Lin Piao had no alternative but to move his units south in the early part of September 1948. When the curtain was raised on the prelude to the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, our army in succession annihilated the enemy forces at I hsien, Hsing Ch'eng and Suichung, continued to expand the offensive and was prepared to capture the key town of Chinchou at a single stroke. Fearing that the enemy might send in reinforcements, Lin Piao again called for sending the main force back to Ch'angch'un. Chairman Mao promptly and severely criticized and corrected this wrong proposal of Lin Piao, thus insuring the smooth development of the campaign.

Whether to attack Chinchou or Ch'angch'un first stood for two fundamentally different guiding principles of operation which also inevitably led to two different sets of results. Before the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the enemy forces in the Northeast held variously to the three isolated areas of Ch'angch'un, Shenyang and Chinchou on the Peiping-Liaoning line. Chinchou, a strategic town on the Peiping-Liaoning line, was a vital communications center between the Northeast and North China as well as a key road through which the armies in the Northeast could obtain reinforcements from south of the Great Wall and through which they could retreat by land to south of the Great Wall. The capture of Chinchou by our army would mean closing the gate to the Northeast and putting a

"stranglehold" on the enemy, and the situation would become that of "beating the dog behind closed doors" or "catching a turtle inside a jar." The attack on Chinchou would maneuver the enemy forces formerly entrenched in a few stronghold to go to the support of Chinchou, and in this way, we could, by attacking Chinchou, attack the reinforcements and completely annihilate the enemy forces in the Northeast. However, Ch'angch'un situated at the northern end of the "fulcrum" was the forward position from which the enemy forces in the Northeast could harass the movements of our troop to the south and shield the flanks of Shenyang and Chinchou. If we concentrated our forces to attack Ch'angch'un, the enemy could resist and attack us at each section of the way from north to south, or even escape to south of the Great Wall. Lin Piao's repeated insistence on attacking Ch'angch'un first was actually for the sake of herding the several hundred thousand troops of the enemy like ducks to the south of the Great Wall. In this way, it would invariably increase the pressure in our North China theater of war and set back the timetable for the liberation of the whole country.

History is the best witness. During the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, our army firmly carried out Chairman Mao's directive on attacking Chinchou first, and after going south to the Peiping-Liaoning line, won a series of victories. On October 15, we captured Chinchou and annihilated 100,000 of the defenders. On October 19, part of the over 100,000 troops defending Ch'angch'un, shaken by our military pressure and political offensive, came over to our side, and the rest were forced to surrender. Closely on the heels of this, our armed forces again turned eastward, and on October 25, met the 100,000 men speeding from Shenyang to the support of Chinchou at the Tahushan area and completely annihilated them. Pressing on with the attack, our armies liberated the whole of the Northeast, scored a brilliant victory by annihilating more than 470,000 enemy troops and wrote a glorious chapter in the annals of the Chinese Revolutionary War. The facts have eloquently shown how wise and correct was Chairman Mao's decision to take Chinchou first.

In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, why did Lin Piao repeatedly oppose Chairman Mao's policy of attacking Chinchou first, and stubbornly insisted on attacking Ch'angch'un first? This was determined by his Right-opportunist stand. Chairman Mao pointed out that if on the whole we over-estimated the strength of the enemy, and because of that were afraid to overthrow him and seize victory, we would be guilty of the mistake of Right-opportunism. Like all opportunists in history, Lin Piao was afraid of the enemy like the tiger. He was intimidated by the enemy who outwardly appeared to be strong but was actually weak, and failed to see the mighty power of the masses. Consequently, in the concept of operations, he consistently called for fighting battles to route the enemy and battles of attrition and was opposed to fighting battles of annihilation. He openly clamored: "Our armies cannot adopt the strategy of fighting battles of annihilation and also cannot constantly fight major campaigns and battles of annihilation." He nonsensically said that fighting a battle to route the enemy also "could be considered victory." If we

followed the kind of rubbish advocated by Lin Piao, we would never have won a great victory like that of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. The facts show that the victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign is the result of the triumph of Chairman Mao's proletarian military line over Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER COLLEGE STUDENTS

First Group of Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Graduates in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English - Huhehot, Sept. 12, 1974)

the first group of worker-peasant-soldier students, totalling 572, in inner mongolia recently graduated from college after completing pre-graduation field work in factories and the countryside. they are of mongolian, han, hui, manchu, korean and tahur nationalities.

for more than three years at college, the students earnestly studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and took part in the revolution in education together with revolutionary teachers. this enabled them to heighten their political consciousness besides acquiring professional knowledge. in their pre-graduation field work they tried hard to apply their professional knowledge to practical work.

the students graduated from inner mongolia university, the teachers' college, the institute of agriculture and animal husbandry and the paotou teachers' school. before graduation, the students of the department of animal husbandry in the institute of agriculture and animal husbandry divided themselves up into nine groups to visit grasslands and learn from poor and lower-middle herdsmen. they toured 21 communes and 14 state farms, and examined 80,000 animals, including sheep, cattle and stud horses. some students took part in scientific research into the inner mongolian breed of fine fleece sheep and wrote a dozen papers.

the 31 worker-peasant-soldier students of the horticulture specialty of the institute went in small groups to several forestry farms and orchards and studied the soil, vegetation, insect pests and the growth of trees there. they collected a great number of samples and selected many good saplings. during that period, they visited experienced cadres and veteran peasants and summed up the more than 20 years' experience of the locality in the conquering of shifting sand and afforestation. they walked 1,300 kilometres and gathered a lot of first-hand data. on this basis, they completed a scheme for large-scale afforestation for a county and a scheme for the planting and nursing of young trees for a forestry farm.

while doing pre-graduation field work in one factory, the worker-peasant-soldier students of radio specialty at inner mongolia university learnt modestly from the workers and trial-produced a device that can be directly installed on an oscilloscope to show characteristics. it raised efficiency ninefold.

students of mathematics at the inner mongolia teachers' college with workers of a dozen factories popularized a quick method of seeking the best solutions to technical problems, a method that makes use of mathematical principles to determine the fewest number of experiments needed to arrive at the solution of the appropriate ratio of ingredients or technological conditions.

DOCKS

China's First 50,000-Ton Oil Dock Put into Operation

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 11, 1974)

china's first deep-water dock for 50,000-ton oil tankers was recently completed and put into use at chanchiang harbour in south china. its structure is good and the whole equipment has operated satisfactorily.

the dock has a 138-metre berth plus a jetty, a pier, a connecting bridge and four mooring dolphins. a big oil pipe connects it with the storage tanks.

the project was started in october last year. the workers, cadres and technicians, who took part in designing and building it, devised various ways to speed up the work in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. busy as they were in that period, they carried on the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, recalling the tremendous changes in chanchiang harbour since liberation as a rebuttal to the vicious attack on the socialist system by lin piao and company. they described how chanchiang, a small port for wooden junks when it was under the rule of imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation, has since become an important port for foreign trade.

greatly inspired by the rapid development of socialist construction in the country, the builders of the new dock decided to complete the project as quickly as possible. before the arrival of building machinery, they started with methods of their own devising in making huge reinforced concrete piles. they also successfully installed the huge oil storage tanks and laid 10,000 metres of pipes rapidly though they had to overcome many difficulties for lack of previous experience.

a number of rural people's communes near the chanchiang harbour also lent a hand by sending in several hundred boats to help transport sand and stone.

LAND TRANSFORMATION

Central China's Flood-Ravaged Hsien Becomes Grain, Cotton Producer

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 11, 1974)

huaiyang county in central china's honan province, which used to be ravaged by yellow river floods before liberation, has become a thriving grain and cotton producer. the local people have doubled grain yield and increased cotton output 5.8 times by transforming the natural conditions in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work during the great proletarian cultural revolution. last year, the county's grain yield averaged 3.9 tons per hectare and the yield of ginned cotton 0.78 tons.

the county is criss-crossed by the old yellow river bed and several tributaries of the huai river. frequent floods in the pre-liberation days left their mark in the undulating land covered with a thick layer of sand. as a result, this area fell a prey to periodic drought, waterlogging, sandstorms and alkaline erosion. the county remained grain-deficient over a long period.

during the cultural revolution, the local cadres and people have heightened their awareness of the struggle between the two lines. the cadres went to work in the grass-roots units and very often in places where difficulties are greater. they led the people in changing the backward conditions till such natural disasters as drought, waterlogging, sand and alkalinity have been largely brought under control.

in the liuchentun people's commune, which is located in the heart of the previously flood-stricken area, most of its 5,733 hectares of farmland was buried under a layer of sand two to three metres deep. grain yield here used to be as low as around 0.8 tons per hectare. to change this state of affairs, the commune party secretary and a dozen other leading members went to work in the production brigades under the commune. they guided the people in studying chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and the exploits of the commune members of the national pace-setting tachai brigade to transform nature in their poor mountain valleys in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. with cadres and the rank and file working as one, they succeeded in turning all the sandy land there into good crop fields in a matter of six years by digging up the fertile alluvial soil and spreading it over the sand. they also planted 11,800,000 paulownia, poplar and elm trees along 1,200 kilometres of roads, ditches and rivers.

it had long been the local people's aspiration to build a new irrigation system and lead water from a nearby river to the arid fields. in the spring of last year, leading members of the county, along with cadres and technicians of the water conservancy bureau, made a trip along the projected irrigation canal, visiting cadres and members in the neighbouring communes and studying water sources. the commune members said: "since the people of linhsien county were able to build the red flag canal on the taihang mountains, why can't we build a new irrigation canal on the plains by relying on the collective strength of the communes?" the people's determination enhanced the confidence of the cadres. after a repeated study, they drew up a practical plan for the building of a 20-kilometre-long canal and started work right after the autumn harvest. the cadres joined the commune members in criticizing lin piao's revisionist line and digging the frozen ground as work continued through the dead of winter. with great vigour and in a hard-working spirit, the builders completed one million cubic metres of earthwork for the trunk canal and 18 subsidiary ditches ahead of schedule. this was followed up by the construction of bridges, sluice gates and culverts. after five months of hard work, the people of huaiyang finally realized their long cherished hope and brought more than 6,700 hectares of arid land under irrigation.

apart from this, the local communes renovated 35 ditches and streams, sank 200 pump wells and built 40 pumping stations in the same period, extending the irrigated area by another 13,000 hectares.

in order to win still higher yields in both grain and cotton, huaiyang county has introduced new strains and advanced farming methods from other places in the past few years. leading members of the county have made a point of trying them out on experimental plots before they were popularized on a large scale.

tsungchuang production brigade, an advanced unit in scientific farming, has established a special centre for scientific research. to develop a new variety of wheat resistant to lodging, members of the centre conducted comparative studies on more than 100 different species until they derived a fine sturdy strain. they have also studied ways to improve field management and set up observation posts to study the life cycle of pest insects and the damage they inflict on crops so as to nip any possible pests in the bud and ensure the healthy growth of the crops.

DESERT CONTROL

Man-Made Oasis in China's Biggest Desert

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 11, 1974)

a man-made oasis has emerged at the western fringe of china's biggest desert, the takla makan in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, thanks to the colossal effort made by desert conquerors.

this oasis -- the maikaiti reclamation area-- was built mainly by the production and construction corps under the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the acreage of reclaimed land has increased from about 2,000 hectares in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution, to the present 8,700 hectares, with comparable increases in grain output and the number of animals. a reservoir with a storing capacity of 95 million cubic metres built in this period sends water through hundreds of canals and ditches to the fields, which are now protected from sandstorms by 380 shelter belts.

deep in the desert are 66 new villages complete with living quarters, schools, nurseries, clubs, shops and clinics.

before liberation, the takla makan with its shifting sand expanded at a rate of several or even dozens of kilometres a year, often burying large tracts of farmland and whole villages in one windy night. it was then known as the "death sea". but the reactionary rulers did nothing to change the situation.

under the wise leadership of the communist party and chairman mao, armymen and people of various nationalities started a battle against the takla makan after liberation. but before the cultural revolution, it proceeded only on a small scale.

great numbers of armymen from the production and construction corps and about 10,000 young people from shanghai and chekiang and kiangsu provinces arrived at maikaiti to join in the effort in early 1966. among them was a group of veterans from the former eighth route army, an army led by the communist party during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. they reclaimed waste land during the day and studied chairman mao's works with the young people in the evening. their stories about the great production movement during the war years greatly encouraged the young people.

chin chun-chi, then a regiment commander, fought north and south in the war and later worked on some army land

reclamation farms. after arriving in maikaiti, he led a team in a survey of the desert, walking more than 500 kilometres in three months to collect first-hand data on soil, climate and geological conditions. a programme for farm construction was mapped out on this basis.

most of the fighters of the fifth company of the regiment are young people from shanghai and chekiang. following the example of the veterans, they worked tirelessly to build up the farm. in just four years, this company removed 1,500 sand dunes, completed 530,000 cubic metres of earth work and reclaimed 67 hectares of land.

annual precipitation in maikaiti is 70 m.m., but the evaporation rate is 2,400 m.m. a year. at first it was extremely difficult to find water for drinking, let alone irrigation. to solve the problem, the reclamation fighters decided to build a big reservoir, utilizing meltwater from the pamirs and the karakoram mountains. this involved the construction of 15,000 kilometres of canals and ditches. though the temperature dropped to 30 degrees below zero centigrade in winter and rose to nearly 50 degrees in summer, the heroic builders embarked on the project in 1966, and completed it in four years, bringing water to all the farmland in the area.

sandstorms are frequent, particulary during the windy months of march, april and may. a strong gale would whip up clouds of sand that darkened the sky. sometimes, crop seedlings were broken, uprooted or buried deep under shifting sand. the land reclaimers faced this problem by unleashing a mass campaign for large-scale afforestation to fix the sand and fend off the wind. people searched sand dunes and went to the north of the tienshan mountains and other parts of the country for saplings that grow in desert areas. eight years of hard work ensured the growth of the tree belts and freed the farmland from the threat of shifting sand. one company, which used to suffer enormously from sandstorms, increased its output rapidly with the completion of the shelter belts. grain yield rose to 3.1 tons per hectare last year and cotton, 975 kilogrammes per hectare.

GOOD HARVESTS

China Reaps Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

china gathered another good harvest of early rice this year, with both total output and per-hectare yield topping those of last year. the rice-growing areas are at present turning in tax grain and selling surplus stocks to the state. hupeh, kwangtung and anhwei provinces have already overfulfilled their tax and sales targets.

increases to varying degrees were reported by all the 13 major producers of early rice with the exception of kiangsu and kweichow provinces which lost part of their crops to adverse weather. total output of szechwan province shot up by a full 40 per cent, yunnan province registered a 20 per cent increase, and the output of hupeh, kwangtung and kiangsi was at least 10 per cent up.

large numbers of production brigades and communes, and even entire counties and administrative regions achieved increases over large areas of farmland. all but two of the 107 counties and municipalities in kwangtung province increased their output over last year by big margins. all the 13 administrative regions, autonomous chou and municipalities and over 90 per cent of the counties in hunan reaped a bigger harvest. the average yield in the shaoshan region and more than 20 counties and municipalities in this province topped the 4.5 tons per hectare mark.

spring ploughing in the early rice growing areas coincided with the start of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. large numbers of cadres went among commune members, and joined them in criticizing lin piao and the doctrines of confucius and mencius, thus laying a solid foundation for the winning of the good harvest. the cadres and commune members swung into action with redoubled revolutionary zeal, extending the total acreage under early rice to the highest record since the founding of new china in 1949.

this year's good early rice harvest was won in the teeth of fairly extensive natural adversities in the growing areas, beginning with widespread frost and cold waves in the seedling stage, followed by dry spells in the transplanting period and lingering low temperature and rain after that. in face of the inclement weather, the cadres and commune members made a penetrating criticism of the confucian precept that "everything is decided by heaven" and rose in a dauntless and heroic fight which staved off natural disasters and led to complete success.

the changteh region in hunan was hit by an unusual dry spell this spring, and a majority of the fields set aside for early rice could not be worked for lack of water. with soaring enthusiasm, the local peasants threw up 3,000 dams across rivers and streams, cut over 500 kilometres of irrigation ditches, set 2,800 pumps in motion and finished transplanting ahead of time.

the tropical and sub-tropical hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou of yunnan province was twice visited by such serious frost and low temperature this spring that the paddy fields were coated with a thin sheet of ice. to save the rice seedlings, the local commune members rigged up temporary shacks over the seed nurseries and fumigated them to dispel the frost. this determined effort ensured success in transplanting and contributed to a general good harvest in the autonomous chou.

an average of 400,000 people in the nanning area of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region turned out to dam rivers, cut ditches and lead water into the parched fields during a serious dry spell this summer. a good harvest was won on the 26,600 hectares of early rice here as a result.

adoption of fine strains, rational distribution of different varieties and improvement in nursing seedlings also contributed to the general increase in average yield.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Austrian President

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 11, 1974)

yu pei-wen, new chinese ambassador to austria, presented his credentials to president rudolf kirchschlaeger today.

president kirchschlaeger had a friendly talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

present on the occasion were foreign minister erich bielka, director of the chancellor's office alfred weihs, adjutant to the president brigadier raimund truxa and other austrian officials.

ambassador yu pei-wen arrived here on september 9.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Military Attache Gives Forces Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

colonel d.g. struthers, military attache of the canadian embassy here and mrs. struthers gave a reception at noon today to mark the canadian forces day.

attending the reception were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tung chen-hai, deputy chief of staff of the p.l.a. air force, lai kuang-tsu, deputy chief of staff of the p.l.a. navy, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chao chun-cheng, wu fan-wu and liu yuan-hsiung.

canadian ambassador to china c. john small and mrs. small attended. diplomatic envoys of some countries to china and military attaches of embassies here attended.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Socialist Youth Union Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the delegation of the socialist youth union of the congo with eyeni richard, secretary of information and propaganda of the union's central committee, as its leader and sinald charles, deputy chief of the organization department of the union's central committee, as its deputy leader.

present were keng shih-chung, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league of china, ou tang-liang and chia hsueh-chien, leading members of departments concerned, and representatives of peking youth as well as wei feng-ying and chang kuo-lao, leader and deputy leader of the chinese women and youth delegation just back from a friendly visit to the people's republic of the congo.

among the guests were also officials of the congolese embassy here.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND EGYPT

New Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

chang tung, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the arab republic of egypt, left here by air today for his post in cairo.

Egyptian Friendly Personages Leave China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

dr. naguib abou el leil, director of the department of planning and research under the egyptian ministry of culture, head of the department of journalism and publication at the university of cairo and council member of the egypt-china friendship association, and mrs. leil wound up their friendly visit to china and left for home september 9.

their stay in china took dr. and mrs. leil to news organizations, universities, people's communes, factories and residential quarters in peking, hangchow, shanghai, nanking and sian. they had discussions with chinese journalists, teachers, students and leading members of departments concerned, and viewed scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Hongkong Bankers Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

the hongkong bankers visiting group with mr. robert preau as its leader and mr. masanori izawa as its deputy leader left here yesterday to tour southern parts of china.

the group arrived in peking september 4 in the company of chen hung, assistant manager of the hongkong branch of the bank of china. chiao pei-hsin, general manager of the bank of china, and cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china international travel service, met and gave dinners in honour of the group respectively.

CHINA AND INDIA

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china today issued a statement, the full text of which reads:

recently, in disregard of the resolute opposition of the people of sikkim and world public opinion, the indian parliament brazenly adopted a constitutional amendment making sikkim an "associate state" of india, thus annexing the kingdom of sikkim in a colonialist way. this is another act of outright expansionism committed by the indian government after dismembering pakistan with the backing of the soviet union. the chinese government and people express great indignation at this act and strongly condemn it.

inheriting the mantle of imperialism, india has since independence pursued a colonialist policy towards sikkim. she sent troops to invade and occupy sikkim, turned sikkim into her "protectorate" and seized control of sikkim's national defence and internal and external affairs. the indian government probably felt its hand strengthened after its first nuclear test in may this year, allegedly for peaceful purposes, and thought it could do whatever it pleased with its neighbours. so in june it imposed on the people of sikkim a so-called "the government of sikkim bill" entirely of its own making. india's colonial rule over sikkim aroused the strong resistance of the sikkimese people. they staged many demonstrations, demanding the annulment of the india-sikkim treaty and the ouster of indian troops. the chogyal of sikkim repeatedly wrote to the indian prime minister, protesting against the indian government's incorporation of sikkim into india and demanding the maintenance of sikkim's "separate identity and international personality". now, the indian government has flagrantly annexed sikkim. this is a provocation to the justice-upholding peoples of the world and a challenge to the historical trend of national independence. the chinese government solemnly states that it absolutely does not recognize india's illegal annexation of sikkim and that it firmly supports the people of sikkim in their just struggle for national independence and sovereignty and against indian expansionism.

the indian government's shameless act of annexing sikkim has been strongly condemned by all countries and people that uphold justice. the soviet union alone, however, has blatantly cheered india and expressed support for indira gandhi's government. this is another proof that soviet revisionist social-imperialism is the boss behind the scenes as well as the abettor of indian expansionism.

expansionists never come to a good end. the indian government will be no exception. it must not think that it can enslave a nation and annex a state without getting due punishment. the crime of the indian government's annexation of sikkim is bound to arouse the sikkimese people and the people of the whole world, including the indian people, to even stronger resistance. it can be said with certainty that the indian government, which starts with injuring others, will end up by ruining itself.

Lies of Indian Expansionists About Sikkim's "Voluntary Self-effacement" Repudiated

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

when the indian expansionists brazenly adopted a constitutional amendment in parliament recently for the forcible annexation of sikkim, they had the effrontery to describe their motive for this expansionist act as a "positive response to the democratic urges of the people of sikkim".

recently, this nonsense was profusely repeated by indian prime minister indira gandhi, foreign minister swaran singh, and other indian officials. they even argued that the move to make sikkim an "associate state" of india was taken in accordance with a "resolution" of the sikkimese national assembly, stipulations in the sikkimese "constitution" and a formal "request" of the sikkimese government, etc. according to the lies they spread, india's annexation of sikkim was entirely sikkim's "voluntary self-effacement" exclamation this is vicious slander hurled upon the sikkimese people who love freedom and independence; this is the gangster logic of the indian expansionists exclamation

however, the indian government has never dared to reveal the truth of the matter. it is well known that after the dispatch of indian troops into sikkim's capital gangtok to take over by force all administrative rights from sikkim in april, 1973, on the pretext of giving sikkim "assistance in the restoration of law and order", india has effected complete military occupation of sikkim.

according to recent disclosures by sikkimese students in india, the sikkimese people are living under the terror of indian military occupation. "there are indian central reserve police in all our villages and we are afraid to voice our opinions" and "even afraid to go out," said a sikkimese student. it was precisely in this atmosphere of so-called "democracy" created with the bayonet that the indian government manipulated single-handedly the "elections in sikkim for the first time on the basis of one man one vote".

a national assembly formed through such "elections" cannot at all reflect the democratic demands and desires of the sikkimese people. the "unanimous resolution of the new assembly of sikkim formed through elections", which constituted the "basis" of india's annexation of sikkim, was drafted by indian officials. the resolution was read out in english, which 80 per cent of the sikkim assembly members do not understand, and was passed hastily at the assembly meeting "guarded" by indian police. even then, six out of the 32 members of the assembly refused to sign the "resolution". and this is what the indian authorities called the "unanimous resolution".

the indian authorities repeatedly described the indian annexation of sikkim as an act in response to "two formal approaches made by the sikkimese government", but the head of the sikkimese government is none other than the chief executive which is an indian official appointed by the indian government. it is this new-type colonial governor who appoints the chief minister and other ministers of the sikkimese government. an official appointed by the indian government who stations in sikkim sent two "requests" from gangtok, and these "requests" were accepted by the indian government in new delhi. in this way, a small nation was annexed through such "legal" procedures. small wonder that a sikkimese student stated indignantly: "we were told that power would be turned over from the chogyal to the people. now we find that the power has been transferred from the chogyal to the indian government."

according to the indian government's absurd argument, the people of a small country have in the 1970s begged a big country to annex their fatherland. and to meet "the democratic urges" of the people of the small country, the big country had to annex it. with the exception of the soviet social-imperialists, who would believe this fantastic story of sikkim's "voluntary self-effacement"?

nepalese public opinion has pointed out that the indian expansionists' so-called response to the "request" of sikkim's national assembly and "positive response to the democratic urges of the people of sikkim" are nothing but a pretext for the annexation of sikkim in order to evade their responsibility as the aggressor. however such a reactionary act of the indian expansionists is "short-sighted and stupid". they can never evade the responsibility for their naked colonial aggression committed in broad daylight. refuting the indian government, the nepalese paper "bhasapatrika" said pointedly: "how could there be democracy without independence and sovereignty?" the thailand and malaysian press as well as public opinion in many other countries have condemned the perverse act of india in annexing sikkim. even some indian papers do not believe the lies spread by the indian government. an editorial in the indian paper "hindustan times" says: "no country or people voluntarily chose self-effacement," and "the indian government is not going to be able to persuade the world that sikkim's annexation to india represents the will of the sikkimese people".

the sikkimese people have definitely expressed their real democratic urges. despite oppression by the indian armed police, the sikkimese people staged a big demonstration, strikes and closing of shops last june to express opposition to "the constitution of sikkim" which was cooked up by the indian government for the annexation of sikkim. a sikkimese student has well declared: "we are a small land with a small population, but we love freedom." "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support." relying on the backing of soviet revisionist social-imperialism, the indian reactionaries who bully others and pursue an expansionist policy will sooner or later be punished by history. the sikkimese people who love independence and freedom will never submit to foreign pressure. the perverse acts of the indian reactionaries will certainly be strongly condemned and opposed by the peoples the world over, the indian people included.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Baghdad

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Sept. 10, 1974)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit.

the delegation was met at the airport by under-secretary of the economy ministry mahdi al obaidi and other iraqi officials.

chinese ambassador chao hsing-chih and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy chou mien were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Foreign Minister Meets Head of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 11, 1974)

japanese minister of foreign affairs toshio kimura met and had a friendly conversation here today with wu chung-chao, leader of the delegation of "the exhibition of arts and crafts of the ming and ching dynasties" of the people's republic of china.

toshio kimura said that the exhibition will enhance the good neighbourly relations between japan and china and strengthen the friendship between the two peoples. it will also be beneficial to promoting cultural exchange between the two countries. he predicted that the exhibition will be very successful.

wu chung-chao thanked the japanese government for its support. he said that cultural exchange between the two countries and mutual understanding between the two peoples will be strengthened through this exhibition.

present on the occasion were norio shirato, secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan.

the delegation of "the exhibition of arts and crafts of the ming and ching dynasties" arrived here on september 9.

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Japanese Delegation of "Kyushu Youth Ship of Japan-China Friendship" in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation at noon today with kanichi kubo, leader of the japanese delegation of the "kyushu youth ship of japan-china friendship" and governor of nagasaki prefecture, deputy leaders of the delegation yasushi kitajima, nobuyoshi otsubo, shimpei ito, toshiro matsushita, yukio ojiro, yasuo honbu, tsuneo inoguchi and tsunemi hirayasu, secretary general tadasuke hashimoto and adviser hisataka nishioka.

both side expressed the common wish that the people of china and japan will remain in friendship from generation to generation. the people and youth will increase their contacts in various forms in an effort to promote their mutual understanding and china-japan friendship, they said.

taking part in the meeting were also secretaries and representatives of the members of the delegation, and first secretary yoshihiro hamaguchi of the japanese embassy in peking.

present at the meeting were sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china international travel service, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

this afternoon, wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, met delegation leader kanichi kubo, deputy leaders, secretary general and adviser of the delegation, and had dinner together with the japanese friends.

governor kanichi kubo gave a cocktail party here today in honour of leading members of chinese organizations concerned. chang hsiang-shan, yu hui-yung and ma chun-ku attended. counsellor shigeyoshi horino of the japanese embassy here was present.

the 420-member japanese delegation arrived in peking by special train from tientsin this morning. the japanese friends toured the great wall and the palace museum.

when they left peking for tientsin by special train this evening, the japanese friends were seen off at the railway station by wang lei and leading members of other organizations, as well as several hundred young people of the chinese capital. people beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and streamers, and shouted slogans to express the sentiments of friendship of the peking people and youth for the japanese people and youth. in return, japanese friends sang in chinese "i love peking's tien an men". the scene on the platform was one of jubilation. young people of the two countries clasped their hands and sought each other's autograph. many young japanese pinned badges on the jackets of their chinese friends while chinese youngsters reciprocated by presenting them with bouquets.

Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the delegation of the japanese national agricultural cooperatives led by asao miyawaki, chairman of the central committee of the japanese national agricultural cooperatives, with shinkichi katayanagi, president of the central co-operative bank for agriculture and forestry, as the deputy leader.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including ma ling and keng hsi-tung, and counsellor of the japanese embassy in china tomiji sasaki.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Agricultural Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

a five-member malian agricultural delegation led by issa-el traore, deputy general manager of the company of agricultural credit and equipment of mali, left here for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the delegation visited people's communes, farm machinery plants and places of interest in peking, shanghai and kwangchow.

vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu met all members of the delegation while they were in peking.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets New Zealand-China Society Teachers' Tour Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the new zealand-china society teachers' tour party led by john findlay ewen, national secretary of new zealand-china society.

yueh tai-heng and leading members of chinese organizations concerned were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and General Gowon Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, continued talks here this afternoon.

General and Mrs. Gowon Give Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, and mrs. gowon gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening.

attending were chinese leaders li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng and hsu hsiang-chien, and leading members of various departments concerned chi peng-fei, li chiang, chen mu-hua, wang hai-jung, ho ying, hao chung-shih, li ta and lin chia-mei, as well as chinese ambassador to nigeria feng yu-chiu and his wife tu lo.

present were distinguished nigerian guests accompanying general and mrs. gowon on the visit, nigerian ambassador to china m.a. sanusi and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the nigerian embassy here.

the banquet hall was hung with the national flags of china and nigeria. general gowon and vice-premier li hsien-nien spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and nigeria.

in his speech, general gowon said: "since our arrival in peking, we have had warm and friendly conversations with his excellency chairman mao tsetung. we have also had fruitful discussions and exchange of views with vice-premier li hsien-nien on wide-ranging issues covering our bilateral and international relations."

referring to the achievements of the chinese people, he pointed out: "given the correct leadership, the people of the third world need not remain for ever mere producers of raw materials beset with artificially imposed restrictions on their economic progress." he added,

in the course of building up their country, the nigerian people realised that they must harness their own resources, control the exploitation and use of their natural resources and undertake a policy of self-reliance.

touching on the just struggle of the people of the third world countries, the general said: "the unity demonstrated recently by african and arab countries in opposing israeli aggression has highlighted the strength of the third world." "in korea and cambodia," he added, "the will of the majority shall eventually triumph over any reactionary forces, ushering in the peace which indo-china badly needs. we maintain that no peace situation is permanent which does not take into account the legitimate wishes of the majority of the people of any country."

general gowon said: "we applaud the liberation struggles in angola, mozambique and the republic of guinea-bissau." "the struggle against forces of colonisation, racism and racist oppressionist regimes must be extended and intensified in zimbabwe, namibia and south africa itself. the racist regimes in southern africa must be warned that they are up against an irreversible historical process. the total liberation of africa is only a matter of time," he added.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said in his speech, "during his stay in peking, his excellency general gowon had a cordial and friendly meeting and conversation with chairman mao tsetung. we held friendly, frank and useful talks on the current international situation and on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nigeria. this has further enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship and strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries."

he pointed out: "from the middle east war last october to the sixth special session of the united nations general assembly and the just concluded third united nations conference on the law of the sea, the third world countries have fought in unity for their common interests, displayed their unprecedented might and dealt heavy blows at the two superpowers which vainly seek world hegemony. with their features exposed to a considerable extent, the two superpowers, especially the one that styles itself a friend of the third world, are more isolated than ever; they are in a dire predicament. facts of history have again proved that the days when they could do as they pleased are gone, and never to return."

vice-premier li hsien-nien stressed: "today, it is not the two superpowers, but the people of the third world and the people of all countries, who determine the future course of world history." he added: "china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. following the consistent teachings of chairman mao tsetung, we will work hard and self-reliantly to do a better job of socialist revolution and socialist construction and,

at the same time, adhere to proletarian internationalism and strive to make a greater contribution to the united struggle of the third world against hegemonism."

their speeches were followed by the band playing the national anthems of china and nigeria.

also attending the banquet were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended.

this morning, general and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs, in the company of chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng.

mrs. gowon visited the peking maternity hospital yesterday afternoon in company with hsu han-ping, wife of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

General Yakubu Gowon's Speech at Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

following is full text of the speech made by general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, at the banquet he gave here this evening:

your excellency vice premier li hsien-nien

distinguished guests,

comrades and friends:

first of all, we would like to express our thanks to you for the honour which you have done us tonight by accepting our invitation. my delegation and i have been in peking for four days now and were guests at a state banquet on the second day of our arrival in this great country. we are deeply touched by the hospitality of your government and the warmth with which we were received by the chinese people in the past few days.

since our arrival in peking, we have had warm and friendly conversations with his excellency chairman

mao tsetung. we have also had fruitful discussions and exchange of views with vice-premier li hsien-nien on wide-ranging issues covering our bilateral and international relations. nigerian officials have been able to meet their chinese counterparts, and complete agreement has been reached between our two sides on many important matters discussed. we are leaving peking shortly for a tour of other parts of china fully satisfied with the outcome of our stay in this magnificent and historic capital city.

we have already witnessed some of the achievements that a determined people can realise through hard work; and we look forward to seeing more of these achievements during our visit to the provinces. china's progress in the agricultural and industrial sectors since liberation in 1949, has reinforced our common belief that, given the correct leadership, the people of the third world need not remain for ever mere producers of raw materials beset with artificially imposed restrictions on their economic progress. the current economic difficulties facing most of the developing countries today had arisen mainly from imported inflation. this can be defeated through concerted effort. the other issues of rising population and natural calamities may only be combated through careful planning and good management by ourselves, that is, through self-reliance and hard work and it is only when it becomes absolutely necessary that others are called upon to assist. china has rich experiences in these matters which she can lend to other countries.

the drought which ravaged the sahelian region of africa in the last few years had left large scars on a number of countries including nigeria. in fact, many of these otherwise predominantly agricultural countries had to resort to massive importation of grains to feed and sustain their staggering population. my government had long realised that urgent measures must be taken to harness our resources, to control the exploitation and use of our natural resources and undertake a policy of self-reliance in an effort to solve our food problem. we also realised the growing need and necessity to industrialise certain sectors of the economy. we are now in a position to lay the country's economic infrastructure and are hopeful of reaching the "take-off" stage much sooner than we had hitherto expected. to this end, we have intensified efforts to acquire the necessary basic technology from all friendly countries, including china. in this regard, our two governments are already cooperating in agricultural research; this visit would, no doubt, be used to expand the areas of collaboration.

since the resumption by your great country of its legitimate place at the united nations, china has identified herself with the aspirations of other developing countries and has persistently defended the rights and interests of these countries against infringement whenever they appear to have been threatened. the performance of your delegation at the special session of the united nations general assembly on raw materials held in april this year, and at the recently concluded conference on the law of the sea, was an eloquent

testimony to the genuine efforts of the chinese government and people in supporting those causes that concern the economic well-being of the developing nations in a way to enable them to control their economic resources. we therefore wish to thank you for your invaluable contributions in this regard.

the unity demonstrated recently by african and arab countries in opposing israeli aggression has highlighted the strength of the third world. nigeria as a truely non-aligned country opposes interference in the internal affairs of other countries. we therefore support the call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from vietnam and korea and welcome the establishment of a national government in laos. in korea and cambodia, we are convinced the will of the majority shall eventually triumph over any reactionary forces, ushering in the peace which indo-china badly needs. we maintain that no peace situation is permanent which does not take into account the legitimate wishes of the majority of the people of any country.

peace, mr. vice-premier, has become in the world of today somewhat of an elusive concept to which only lip service is paid. we, on our part, hold the conviction that the key to the problem of war and peace in our present world can no longer be a matter for the exclusive discussion and judgment of a pre-determined number of countries. we believe that every country whatever its size is affected by any problem in any other part of the world; as such all countries should be intimately connected with any international effort in the search for global peace. and certainly, we believe that the people's republic of china, a country with more than a quarter of the world's population, can not be justifiably and meaningfully left out of any international arrangement to bring about the much desired global peace.

i therefore call for a better understanding and sincerity between all nations of the world, big and small; strong and weak. let us make the world a better place for all mankind.

mr. vice-premier, we welcome recent events in portugal. we applaud the liberation struggles in angola, mozambique and the republic of guinea-bissau which have helped to bring these changes about. the overthrow of the caetano dictatorship has demonstrated once again the futility of colonial wars. the portuguese people have risen admirably to the occasion and taken an irrevocable step towards regaining the honour which they have lost as a result of their past african colonial history. we urge the new government of portugal under general spinola not to let anything stop it from the speedy and successful implementation of its programme of decolonisation of its african territories.

in this connection, we view with serious concern the latest developments in mozambique. if the good intentions of the portuguese government are not to be doubted, then it has the clear duty to take immediate action and suppress

those reactionary elements bent on disrupting the programme recently drawn up with representatives of frelimo for the independence of mozambique. we in nigeria and indeed the whole of africa will consider any action that falls short of this as a breach of faith on the part of the portuguese government and a betrayal of the vast majority of the people of mozambique.

the struggle against forces of colonisation, racism and racist oppressionist regimes must be extended and intensified in zimbabwe, namibia and south africa itself. the racist regimes in southern africa must be warned that they are up against an irreversible historical process. the total liberation of africa is only a matter of time. it will therefore be futile for the pretoria regime to attempt to sustain any notion of settler domination in southern africa by intervening militarily. what has happened in portugal should serve as a warning to those adventurists that africa still has the will, the capacity as well as the alliance to engage its enemies in the battle field until final victory is achieved.

mr. vice-premier, i cannot end my remarks without reference to what i regard as significant and happy coincidences with which the occasion of our present visit is identified. firstly, our visit coincides with the 81st year in the life of his excellency chairman mao tsetung; this is a round and venerable mark in the life of any human being, and we take the occasion tonight to salute and congratulate the great leader for attaining this enviable milestone, and extend to him our sincerest wishes for many more years of happiness and good health and useful service to china and mankind. secondly, we note that our visit also coincides with the 25th anniversary of the liberation of this great country and the dawn of a new political chapter in the history of the people's republic of china. finally and more importantly, we note with great pleasure that both china and nigeria observe their national day on the same day, namely the 1st october of every year; thus in a few days from now our two countries would be marking the great national occasion. may i wish you and your government in advance a happy celebration of the national occasion.

once again, mr. vice-premier, on behalf of myself, my wife and my entire delegation, i thank you for the opportunity which you have given us to pay a visit to your country. we appreciate all that has been done to make the visit a tremendous success. may i now ask your excellencies, comrades and friends, to join me and members of my delegation in drinking a toast:

to the health and personal well-being of the great chinese leader his excellency chairman mao tsetung;

to the health of acting chairman of the people's republic of china, his excellency tung pi-wu;

to the health of his excellency respected premier chou en-lai;

to the health of his excellency vice-premier li hsien-nien and other chinese leaders;

to the continued progress and prosperity of china and her people;

to the development of friendship between the peoples of nigeria and china;

to the continued development of afro-asian solidarity;

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present; and

to the health of friends and comrades present here and all of china.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Peking Banquet Given by General Gowon

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

following is full text of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the banquet given by general yakubu gowon here this evening:

your excellency respected general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, and mrs. gowon,

distinguished guests from nigeria,

friends and comrades,

this evening, it gives me great pleasure to attend this grand banquet given by his excellency the general and mrs. gowon. in the friendly toast he just made, his excellency the general again expressed the deep friendship of the nigerian people for the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express our sincere thanks to his excellency.

during his stay in peking, his excellency the general had a cordial and friendly meeting and conversation with chairman mao tsetung. we held friendly, frank and useful talks on the current international situation and on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nigeria. this has further enhanced the

mutual understanding and friendship and strengthened the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

we note with joy that from the middle east war last october to the sixth special session of the united nations general assembly and the just concluded third united nations conference on the law of the sea, the third world countries have fought in unity for their common interests, displayed their unprecedented might and dealt heavy blows at the two superpowers which vainly seek world hegemony. with their features exposed to a considerable extent, the two superpowers, especially the one that styles itself a friend of the third world, are more isolated than ever; they are in a dire predicament. facts of history have again proved that the days when they could do as they pleased are gone, and never to return. today, it is not the two superpowers, but the people of the third world and the people of all countries, who determine the future course of world history. china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. following the consistent teachings of chairman mao tsetung, we will work hard and self-reliantly to do a better job of socialist revolution and socialist construction and, at the same time, adhere to proletarian internationalism and strive to make a greater contribution to the united struggle of the third world against hegemonism.

friends and comrades,

his excellency the general and mrs. gowon will leave peking tomorrow to tour southern parts of china. we wish the distinguished nigerian guests a pleasant journey and a successful visit. we request you, upon your return, to convey to the nigerian people the cordial greetings of the chinese people.

now, i propose a toast

to the further development of the friendship between the chinese and nigerian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries,

to the prosperity of the federal republic of nigeria and the well-being of her people,

to the health of his excellency the general and mrs. gowon,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from nigeria,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all friends and comrades present here exclamation

General Yakubu Gowon Meets Chinese Journalists in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, met chinese journalists here this afternoon.

at the meeting, general gowon spoke of his current visit to china. he said, during the visit he was able to meet members of the chinese government and the people of china, and to exchange views on vital matters of mutual interest between the two countries and to touch on other matters affecting the world as a whole.

referring to his meeting with chairman mao tsetung and his meetings with vice-premier li hsien-nien, general gowon said: "we had very useful discussions. i can say this visit will cement the cordial relations that exist between china and nigeria." he pointed out, "this is the first time for us to have contacts at such a high level. this is a sign of cordiality and this is a sign of good friendship. the friendship between us is certainly as truly enthusiastic as was shown during our discussions. so i can foresee a great boom of successes in the form of friendship between china and nigeria in the years to come from this visit."

speaking of the policy which the nigerian people follow in building up their country, general gowon stressed self-reliance and freedom from dependence on outside. "we have got to be self-reliant. we have got to do things ourselves," he said. nigeria started gradually to control her economy by indigenizing foreign businesses, including the strategic oil, gas and iron and steel industries, he added.

general gowon also made a point of the development of agriculture. he said, "nigeria has been an agricultural country. we should pay great attention to agriculture."

General And Mrs. Gowon Tour Great Wall and Ming Tomb

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, mrs. gowon and their entourage this morning drove to the great wall and the ting ling, one of the tombs of the ming dynasty, on a sightseeing tour in the company of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry.

arriving at the ancient wall, the distinguished nigerian guests climbed the great wall with glee. with general gowon taking the lead, many nigerian guests ascended the watchtower atop the great wall and viewed the beauty on both sides of the great wall.

yesterday afternoon, mrs. gowon visited a maternity hospital here in the company of hsu han-ping, wife of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei.

General and Mrs. Gowon Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests left here by special plane this morning to visit shanghai, in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by chinese leaders li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng and hsu hsiang-chien and leading members of departments concerned, including li chiang, chen mu-hua, wang hai-jung, ho ying, li ta and lin chia-mei, as well as several thousand people in the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and nigeria. the band played the national anthems of nigeria and china. accompanied by the chinese leaders, general gowon reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as the distinguished nigerian guests walked round to say good-bye to the well-wishers, people presented joyous dances and warmly hailed the constant development of the friendship between the chinese and nigerian people and the daily enhancement of the militant unity of the people of the third world. in high spirits, general gowon waved both hands to the crowds in acknowledgement.

on hand also were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress and leading members of government departments, the p.l.a., the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

among others accompanying the distinguished guests to shanghai were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry; feng yu-chiu,

chinese ambassador to nigeria, and his wife tu lo; and nigerian ambassador to china m.a. sanusi and his wife.

officials of the nigerian embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present at the airport.

General and Mrs. Gowon Arrive in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 12, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests accompanying them on the visit arrived here from peking by special plane this morning in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

the distinguished nigerian guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 2,000 local people.

today, colourful bunting and huge streamers of welcome brightened shanghai's thoroughfares and tall buildings. the national flags of china and nigeria were fluttering in the breeze at the hungchiao airport. general and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane at 11 a.m. amidst cheers. ma tien-shui and others walked up to shake hands with them cordially. the airport was astir with cheering and the sound of drums and gongs as the guests went round to meet the welcoming crowd. young people in their holiday best danced to express their warm sentiments of friendship for the nigerian people. general and mrs. gowon repeatedly waved and applauded in acknowledgement.

present were also leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, and the local militia, trade union, communist youth league and women's organizations.

Shanghai Banquet in Honor of General and Mrs. Gowon

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 12, 1974)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests.

present were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu and foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

vice-chairman ma tien-shui and general gowon made toasts at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship. ma tien-shui said: "we are happy to see that the nigerian people, under the leadership of the federal military government and general gowon, have achieved gratifying results in safeguarding national independence and reconciliation and in developing the national economy." "all the achievements scored by the nigerian people are a source of encouragement and support to the shanghai people who are carrying out socialist revolution and construction," he added.

in his toast, general gowon expressed his gratitude to the shanghai people for the warm reception and welcome. he wished the shanghai people continued progress under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung. he said: "we shall carry with us the best memories of your hospitality toward us and the goodwill which the chinese people and workers hold toward their nigerian counterparts."

after the banquet, general and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests attended an acrobatic performance and applauded every item of it.

earlier today, the distinguished nigerian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and watched a display of military skills by the local militia. at the end of the military show which featured rifle and anti-aircraft gun shooting, general gowon conveyed the best greetings of the nigerian fighters to the shanghai militia and praised them for their fine show. "we third world can take on anybody," he said.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking University Delegation Leaves for Romania and Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

a six-member peking university delegation led by kuo tsung-lin, vice-chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee, left here by air today for a friendly visit to romania and yugoslavia at the invitation of the bucharest university and the belgrade university.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including hu sha and huang hsin-pai.

present were also yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic, minister-counsellor of the yugoslav embassy here milorad bozinovic, and minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here ion dorobantu.

Chinese Workers' Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 11, 1974)

a chinese workers' delegation led by fan teh-ling, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the hopei provincial trade union council, left here for home today after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania and paying a friendly visit to the country.

it was seen off at the airport by stefan pavel, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and secretary of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania, and larisa munteanu, secretary of the central council of the confederation. lu chi-hsin, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

during its stay in romania, the delegation visited a number of factories, enterprises, state farms and agricultural cooperatives and met with leading members of some regional trade unions. wherever it went the delegation was accorded a cordial reception.

on august 22, mihai dalea, alternate member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the central council

of the general trade union confederation, gave a banquet in honour of the chinese workers' delegation.

on the evening of september 10, chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan gave a reception for the visit of the delegation here.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Commander of "Giant" Forces of Yemen Arab Republic Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, met and gave a dinner this evening in honour of lieutenant colonel abdulla mohamed alhamdy, commander of the "giant" forces of the yemen arab republic. they had a friendly conversation.

saleh mohamed al-ghazali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the yemen arab republic in peking, was present.

on hand were chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and leading members of other departments concerned.

lt. col. abdulla mohamed alhamdy arrived in peking august 29.

7TH ASIAN GAMES

Women's Long Jump and Shot Put Finals at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 10, 1974)

chinese women athletes achieved better results in the track and field competition at the 7th asian games today. hsiao chieh-ping became champion and kang yuen-li runner-up in the women's long jump final. another two chinese women athletes were placed second and third in the women's shot put final.

chinese long jump record-keeper hsiao chieh-ping took the long jump with 6.31 metres and kang yuen-li made 6.26 metres. both broke the asian games record of 6.02 metres in the event.

hsiao chieh-ping scored only 5.64 metres in her first trial and overstepped the take-off board in the second. encouraged by her comrade-in-arms kang yuen-li hsiao chieh-ping composed herself and went on her third try. this time, she scored 6.31 metres, which is 0.29 metres better than the asian games record.

both hsiao chieh-ping and kang yuen-li are experienced athletes and have taken part many times in international competitions. after the competition, hsiao chieh-ping said: "since our arrival here we have been warmly received by the iranian people and athletes. they have provided us with very good facilities for training and competition, and this is one of the important factors for my success today."

japan's hiroko yamashita, defending champion of the women's long jump of the sixth asian games and asian games record holder, finished third with 6.15 m. kyoko shimizu of japan fourth with 6.03 m. both broke the asian games record.

in the women's shot put final, chinese kao yu-kuei finished second with 15.22 m. and chung hsiu-yun third with 15.14 m. followed by kayoko hayashi of japan with 15.06 m. all erased the asian games record of 14.57 metres.

in the men's hammer throw final today, shigenobu murofushi of japan won first place with 66.54 metres, gurmej singh of india came second with 60.02 metres and next was kim myeng geun of the democratic people's republic of korea with 59.8 metres.

Results of Chinese Athletes at Asian Games on September 10

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 10, 1974)

following are some results of the chinese athletes in today's competition at the seventh asian games.

track and field --

women's long jump final:

1. hsiao chieh-ping, 6.31 metres, (bettering the asian games record).

2. kang yueh-li, 6.26 m., (bettering the asian games record).

women's shot put final:

2. kao yu-kuei, 15.22 m. (bettering the asian games record).

3. chung hsiu-yun, 15.14 m. (bettering the asian games record).

hammer throw final:

li yun-piao placed fifth with 58.24 m.

table tennis --

women's team event semi-finals: china qualified for the final by beating japan 3-1 and will play south korea in the final tomorrow.

detailed results:

cheng huai-ying beat yukie ozeki 2-1 (21:9, 10:21, 21:17)

chang li beat tomie edano 2-0 (21:12, 21:9)

cheng huai-ying and chang li lost to yukie ozeki and tomie edano 1-2 (21:18, 17:21, 20:22)

chang li beat yukie ozeki 2-1 (17:21, 21:10, 21:14)

men's team event: china beat the democratic people's republic of korea 5-0 in the first stage; qualified for the final by beating hongkong 5-1 in the semi-finals. china will meet japan in the final tomorrow.

detailed scores of the china-hongkong match:

li chen-shih beat chiu man-kuen 2-0 (21:13, 21:11)

hsi en-ting lost to vong iu-vong 1-2 (22:24, 21:17, 19:21)

liang ko-liang beat chen scheng-shien 2-0 (21:16, 21:19)

hsi en-ting beat chiu man-kuen 2-0 (21:17, 21:15)

li chen-shih beat chen scheng-shien 2-0 (22:20, 21:16)

liang ko-liang beat vong iu-vong 2-0 (21:16, 21:19)

volleyball --

the chinese women's team placed third after defeating the team of the democratic people's republic of korea 3:2.

the chinese men's team lost to the south korean team 1:3.

basketball --

the chinese men's team lost to the philippine team 86:91.

Tehran Notes: Exciting Team Badminton Finals at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 10, 1974)

for five hours lasting late into the evening yesterday, several thousand spectators in the amjadieh stadium badminton hall watched with keen interest the two most exciting matches the seventh asian games had seen in the past eight days. in the men's and women's team badminton finals, china beat indonesia by the identical score of 3:2.

the men's and women's encounters were so closely matched that both were played to the maximum five matches with the lead changing hands till the decisive fifth matches.

in the women's final, chen yu-niang and liu hsiao-cheng of china won the first two singles matches. but indonesia levelled the score in the following two doubles matches. the winning pairs were minarni soedaryanto and regina masli in the first match and theresia widiastoeti and imelda wiguna in the second.

in the decisive fifth match, china's liang chiu-hsia, 24, played confidently against tati sumirah, indonesia's national singles champion. she jumped to a quick lead 7-2 by powerful smashes in her typical fast-attacking game. tati sumirah counter-attacked to close the margin to 7-8. liang chiu-hsia played steadily. she played low dropping shots barely over the net close to the sidelines and then drove the shuttlecock hard to the unprotected centre of the court. she won the next three points in a row to take the first set 11-7.

in the second set, she mounted effective attacks on tati's backcourt with long drives to the baseline corners, and then put drop shots just across the net. she won the set and match by the score of 11-4.

the whole hall rose in an ovation just as the match winning shot hit the floor. coaches and players from iran, japan and some southeast asian countries came up to the chinese team to offer their congratulations.

the men's final witnessed even keener competition. china's hou chia-chang and tang hsien-hu won the first two singles matches. but, like the women's final, the following two doubles matches were taken by indonesia. the winners were tjun tjun and johan wahyuti, doubles runners-up at the 1973 all-england badminton championships, and christian hadinata and ade chandra. the team match score now stood level at 2:2.

the crucial fifth singles match was played between fang kai-hsiang of china and tjun tjun of indonesia.

for several hours now the spectators were kept on the edge of their seats, totally oblivious of their fatigue.

amid warm applause, fang kai-hsiang and tjun tjun took the court ready for the titanic showdown. fang kai-hsiang built up an early lead by a combination of drop shots and drives to the baseline corners and took the first set 15-8.

in the ensuing second set, the chinese player again edged to an early lead. from 4-0, the score progressed to 8-5, 12-9 and 12-all. in mounting excitement, tjun tjun put across several winners to turn the score into 17-14 in his favour. one more point and tjun tjun would have won the set. but fang kai-hsiang showed his will of iron at this critical moment. he exchanged drop shots at the net with tjun tjun and then drove the shuttlecock to the baseline corners with sudden bursts of speed. tjun tjun became erratic and the score was tied at 17-all. tension in the indoor sports hall was such that the badminton enthusiasts watched the exchanges in hushed silence. cheers broke out finally when fang kai-hsiang put across a drop shot to take the point, set and match.

spectators praised fang kai-hsiang for his perseverance, calmness and resourcefulness, and applauded both the chinese and indonesian players for their outstanding performances. some spectators remarked that the match was a contest of will power and the chinese team showed fine sportsmanship.

china's resplendent five-star red flag was hoisted and the band played the national anthem of the people's republic of china at the prize awarding ceremony.

in a press interview after the finals, chen yu-niang said: "we are naturally very happy to have won the championships and honours for the motherland. but win or loss is not most important. to enhance friendship among the sportsmen of various countries is most important.

"the indonesian women's team has made very rapid progress. their doubles play, in particular, merits our study.

"we should make still greater efforts in our contribution to sports in the third world," she added.

Table Tennis Team Events Enter Finals at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 10, 1974)

china qualified for the finals today in both men's and women's table tennis team events after it beat hongkong 5:1 in the men's event and japan 3:1 in the women's event. china will meet japan in the men's team final and south korea in the women's team final tomorrow evening.

in the women's team event semi-finals which started this morning, china fielded cheng huai-ying and chang li whereas japan fielded yukie ozeki and tomie edano. cheng defeated ozeki 2:1 and chang defeated edano 2:0 in the first two singles matches. in the closely-contested doubles match, the chinese pair won the first set. the japanese pair countered-attacked with powerful smashes and took the second 21:17. in the decider the chinese pair jumped off to an encouraging early lead 10:5. but the japanese caught up from behind to level the count at 13:13 and the set was deuced five times hence on to 20:20 before the japanese players won 22:20. in the fourth match, chang li dropped her first set to ozeki but took the second and third and the match by combining defensive chipping strokes with sudden attacking shots.

the chinese women's team entered the semi-finals after defeating the teams from thailand, iran and the democratic people's republic of korea. the keen match between china and korea was played in an atmosphere of friendship. both teams showed fine sportsmanship and displayed their skill to the full. before they met in tehran, the chinese and korean table tennis teams have had contacts on three occasions this year. they helped and encouraged each other during their pre-games joint practice here. in this match the chinese women's team won 3:1. the d.p.r.k. women's team placed second in its group with two wins and one loss to enter the semi-finals. in the other group south korea came out first after it beat japan 3:2.

in the men's team event in which 13 teams were entered, china finished first in group a with a 6-0 record to enter the semi-finals. d.p.r.k. placed second in the same group to qualify for the semi-finals. the semi-finalists in group b were japan and hongkong. japan beat d.p.r.k. 5:1 this evening to enter the final.

in the first round competition of the men's team event the chinese team not only met teams which it had played on many occasions before but the bahraini team which participated in international table tennis competition for the first time. counting friendship far more important than wins or losses, both sides displayed good sportsmanship and skill during the matches. the china vs. pakistan

match proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, during which the pakistan players put up a good show and led in scoring many times. chinese player liang ko-liang met pakistan player javed hayat whom he encountered during the afro-asian table tennis invitational tournament held in peking in 1971. both were glad to meet each other in tehran. liang said after the match that hayat has made much progress in the past three years and he played a very good match this time. pakistan manager-cum-coach abdul samad said with delight, "pakistan and china are brothers and the match today is one between brothers."

Chinese Woman High Jumper Wins Third Place at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 11, 1974)

chinese athlete wu fu-shan came third with 1.74 metres in the women's high jump final at the seventh asian games today.

japanese sone mikiko finished second with 1.78 metres.

Chinese and Foreign Sportsmen Hold Get-Together in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 10, 1974)

a friendly get-together was held here today between chinese badminton and water polo players, divers and swimmers and over 150 sportsmen from iran, the democratic people's republic of korea, pakistan, nepal, kuwait, sri lanka, iraq, hongkong, japan and singapore.

clad in their beautiful national costumes, sportsmen from various countries and regions talked amicably and exchanged impressions and experience. they sang at the get-together which proceeded in a jubilant and friendly atmosphere.

on behalf of her colleagues, chinese diver chung shao-chen extended greetings to the foreign friends. "it is our wish that our friendship fostered in tehran will further grow. we hope to see more friendly contests and contacts in order to learn from each other and make common progress," she stressed.

chao cheng-hung, leader of the chinese sports delegation, attended the get-together.

at the gathering, chinese sportsmen began with an iranian folk song which drew warm applause from the friends, especially the iranians. korean comrades then sang "the east is red" in chinese. the chinese sportsmen also joined them in singing the "song of general kim il sung". sportsmen from other countries and regions also enthusiastically gave impromptu performances.

with songs and dances, the sportsmen of various countries enjoyed themselves to the full and wished their friendship would grow with each passing day.

China Wins Women's Table Tennis Team Event at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 11, 1974)

the women's table tennis team event at the seventh asian games ended here today when the chinese team won the title after defeating the south korean team 3-1.

the second place went to south korea, the third -- japan, and the fourth -- the democratic people's republic of korea.

China Wins Men's Table Tennis Team Event at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 11, 1974)

china defeated japan 5-4 to become champion of the men's table tennis team event at the seventh asian games here this evening.

japan won second place, the democratic people's republic of korea third and hong kong fourth.

Chinese Woman Wins Javelin Event at Tehran Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 12, 1974)

chinese athlete chou mao-chia took first place with 53.06 metres in the women's javelin final at the asian games today.

the second place went to japanese mieko takasaka with 52.02 metres.

both results improved the asian games record.

japanese athlete keiko myokai placed third with 47.96 metres.

the fifth place went to iranian competitor safavi parvin with 33.94 metres and the sixth place went to pakistani competitor sultana talat with 32.90 metres.

Partial Chinese Results at Tehran Asian Games (September 11)

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 11, 1974)

chinese contestants won two first places, one second place and one third place at the current asian games here today.

following are the partial results:

men's table tennis team finals: china defeated japan 5:4 to win the men's team title. details: (chinese names first) hsu shao-fa defeated masayuki kuse 21-13, 21-13; li chen-shih lost to nobuhiko hasegawa 14-21, 16-21; liang ko-liang defeated mitsuru kono 21-14, 18-21, 21-7. hsu shao-fa lost to nobuhiko hasegawa 21-19, 16-21, 19-21; liang ko-liang defeated masayuki kuse 21-10, 21-9; li chen-shih lost to mitsuru kono 21-14, 16-21, 19-21; liang ko-liang defeated nobuhiko hasegawa 21-12, 21-17; hsu shao-fa lost to mitsuru kono 11-21, 19-21; li chen-shih defeated masayuki kuse 10-21, 21-17, 21-16.

women's table tennis team finals: china beat south korea 3-1. details: cheng huai-ying (china) lost to jung hyun sook (south korea) 21-15, 17-21, 12-21; chang li (china) beat lee ailesa (south korea) 21-19, 21-8; chang li, cheng huai-ying (china) beat lee ailesa, kim soon ok (south korea) 21-17, 21-6; chang li (china) beat jung hyun sook (south korea) 21-11, 21-14.

men's tennis team finals: china lost to japan 0-3 to become runner-up.

women's high jump final: wu fu-shan captured third place with 1.74 m., breaking the asian games record.

women's 4 x 400 m. relay final: china finished fourth, clocking 3 min. 47.19 sec., breaking china's national record.

4,000 m. team pursuit cycling finals: china won fourth place with a time of 5 min. 7.88 sec.

women's basketball: china beat the democratic people's republic of korea 98-83.

Finals in Asian Games Team Table Tennis Events

(NCNA-English Terhan, Sept. 11, 1974)

china won the women's team table tennis final by beating the current world champion south korean team 3:1 and won the men's team final from japan 5:4 at the asian games here this evening.

these two finals climaxed four days of friendly and exciting competition in the team table tennis events.

prior to the finals, the democratic people's republic of korea men's team beat hongkong 5:1 in a match to decide the third and fourth places. japan won third place in the women's event beating the d.p.r.k. team 3:0.

playing before a capacity crowd in the sports hall at the aryamehr sports centre, china's left-handed chang li won both her singles matches beating lee ailesa and jung hyun sook in straight sets.

in the opening singles match, china's cheng huai-ying won the first set 21-15 from jung hyun sook but dropped the next two sets 15-21 and 12-21 to lose the match.

chang li won the second singles match from lee ailesa by a combination of top-spin drives and chipping strokes. seizing every opportunity to put across killing smashes, chang li won the two sets 21-19, 21-8.

in the doubles match, the chinese pair of chang li and cheng huai-ying showed better coordination and won from lee ailesa and kim soon ok 21-17, 21-6.

chang li then won the fourth match from jung hyun sook 21-11, 21-14 and china won the team match 3:1.

in the men's final, china's hsu shao-fa, li chen-shih and liang ko-liang met japan's masayuki kuse, who holds the bat with a shake-hand grip and attacks on both the forehand and backhand, nobuhiko hasegawa, six-times national singles champion, and mitsuru kono, a veteran of several world championships.

with both teams showing good form and high morale, the issue was decided in the ninth match of the best-of-nine series with the ninth match going into the third set.

china won the opening match for a 1:0 lead in the team score, but japan immediately equalized. this set the pattern throughout the whole series as the score seesawed 1:0, 1:1, 2:1, 2:2, 3:2, 3:3, 4:3 and 4:4.

the match lasted four and a half hours.

an outburst of cheers and applause resounded in the hall as china's li chen-shih scored the last point to win the match from masayuki kuse and china won the marathon team match 5:4.

in the last match, many spectators applauded the chinese player by cheering "china exclamation" and greeted every point for the japanese by warm clapping. the spectators praised both the chinese and japanese players for their display of fighting morale and exciting table tennis.

liang ko-liang of china won all his three matches while hasegawa and kono of japan each won two matches.

li ho-nan, coach of the chinese women's team, said in an interview after the finals: "we play in the asian games for the purpose of enhancing friendship between the people and sportsmen of the third world. championship titles and the winning or losing of a match are something transient, but the friendship forged in competition will last. we have learned a lot from our fellow competitors in the current tournament which gives us a good opportunity to learn and temper ourselves. we will work hard in the future to improve our game."

li fu-jung, coach of the chinese men's team, said: "the chinese and japanese teams are on a par. each had its share of wins and losses in previous encounters. we have learned several finer points of table tennis from the japanese team. they showed fighting morale and nimble footwork.

"iran did very well in its organizational work which enabled the competition to proceed smoothly," he added.

"we are convinced that competitions in the asian games will enhance friendship between the people of china and other asian countries and facilitate the advance of table tennis in asia to a new height," li fu-jung said.

more than 60 matches were played in the men's and women's team events beginning september 8. players from over ten participating teams have through competitions strengthened the profound friendship they forged through friendly exchanges these years. some players continued their joint training with their opponents until a few minutes before the matches began. many players from different countries were seen sitting together and chatting cordially. before or after the matches, many teams posed for photograph together. the chinese and d.p.r.k. players encouraged one another before their matches started. the kuwaiti team played the bahrain team in a friendly atmosphere. players of the two countries had often had friendly contacts in the past. they were very happy to meet again at the asian games. the iranian women's team won from the nepalese team this morning. when the competition ended the nepalese players went up to the iranian players to extend their congratulations.

many players showed staunch fighting will and lofty sportsmanship during competition. three nepalese girl player told hsinhua after they played their last team match with iranian girls: "friendship first, competition second." a pakistan player put it right: "friendship is more important than competition."

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REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

Foster Revolutionary Unity and Win New Victories in the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius

- understanding in the study of "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1974)

In the excellent situation marked by the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to seriously study Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" is of very great practical significance in thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, strengthening the revolutionary unity of the whole Party and the people of the whole country and winning still greater victories in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

How to strengthen the unity of the revolutionary people? An important problem is to pay attention to grasping the Party's policies and strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different nature.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "We are confronted by two different types of social contradictions--contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people. These two types of contradictions are totally different in nature." The renegade and traitor Lin Piao imitated Confucius in taking "subdue one's self and return to propriety" as a reactionary program in a vain attempt to usurp supreme powers in the Party and the state, basically alter the Party's basic line and policies for the whole historical period of socialism, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Our contradictions with the Lin Piao anti-Party clique are the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we

must firmly lay hold of the general orientation of the struggle, and direct at all times the spearhead of struggle at the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, at Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and at the ideology of the reactionary fallen classes--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius--and expose and criticize the criminal acts of Lin Piao and company in negating the great proletarian cultural revolution, opposing socialist new things, plotting to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism. The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is a heavy blow to the class enemies at home and abroad. They are bound to offer desperate resistance. We must heighten our vigilance against the sabotage of the class enemy.

To make a clear distinction between ourselves and the enemy is a question of prime importance to this revolution. The class enemy always attempts to disrupt our unity. To strengthen the unity among the revolutionary ranks, we must pay attention to attacking the enemy. To strengthen unity and to attack the enemy are closely related. Only by getting united can we have the strength to attack the enemy. Through attacking the enemy, we can not only smash the class enemy's plot to disrupt unity but also raise mass awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and strengthen the great unity of the revolutionary people. Consequently, we must at all times clearly see the acute and complicated nature of class struggle, fully arouse the masses, give full play to the role of the organs of dictatorship,resolutely shatter the class enemy's conspiratorial activity to undermine the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and sabotage production. Meanwhile, we also must pay attention to preventing the confusion of the two different types of contradictions.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must correctly handle the contradictions among the people. Chairman Mao pointed out, "In 1942, we worked out the formula 'unity--criticism--unity' to describe this democratic method of resolving contradictions among the people. To elaborate, this means to start off with a desire for unity and resolve contradictions through criticism or struggle so as to achieve a new unity on a new basis. Our experience shows that this is a proper method of resolving contradictions among the people." The formula "unity--criticism--unity" advocated by Chairman Mao is a summary of our revolutionary historical experience. Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao--these chieftains of revisionist lines--pushed among the people the reactionary policy of "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" and "attacking a great many" to undermine the unity of the Party and the people. Only by smashing their plot to create disunity and achieving the unity of the whole Party and the people of the whole country under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can we achieve a thorough victory for the new democratic revolution, a great victory for the socialist revolution and construction and a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

We must follow in a practical way the formula "unity--criticism--unity" and correctly resolve the contradictions among the people. Concerning problems of an ideological nature and problems of principle in dispute among the people, we must seek a solution through the method of study, the

method of criticism and the method of persuasion and education. Some comrades hold that contradictions among the people are not easy to solve. This view is one-sided. Within the working class, there is no basic conflict of interests. We must believe that the broad masses have a passionate love for the Party, Chairman Mao and socialism and are revolutionary. This is a prerequisite to the proper handling of revolutionary unity. Meanwhile, we must make an analysis of concrete conditions and carry out patient and careful ideological and political work. We must not take the simple course of exerting pressure whenever persuasion fails. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. It is also a Marxist educational movement. In this struggle, the broad masses will surely raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle. So long as we fully arouse the masses and carry out ideological and political work penetratingly and carefully, all problems among the people can be solved.

The practice of the great cultural revolution shows that the overwhelming majority of our cadres are good and relatively good. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must unite all those comrades who are willing to participate in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and unite those comrades who have made mistakes in class struggle and the two-line struggle but are willing to rectify same. Toward a few comrades who have committed many or a few mistakes, we must adhere to the guideline of "taking warnings from the past in order to be more careful in the future" and "treating the illness in order to save the patient." We must make a historical and concrete analysis of their mistakes, and use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to make analytical criticism so as to enable them to clear up their way of thinking, raise their awareness, draw lessons, admit their errors, change their stand, and return to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must patiently help those comrades who have made mistakes. So long as they are willing to correct their mistakes, we must warmly welcome them. We must do work to prod those erring comrades into adopting a correct attitude toward the great cultural revolution, the masses and themselves, striving to raise their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, pulling themselves together, studying assiduously, working energetically and taking an active part in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

The correct implementation of the Party's policies is essential to the proper handling of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. So long as we strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, the broad masses of cadres and the people can get united and achieve still greater victories in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

* * *

Unite All People That Can Be United

by

the Worker Theoretical Group of the Casting Workshop of
the No. 27 Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1974)

In his brilliant work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," the great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "Bring all positive factors into play, rally everyone that can be rallied and do everything possible to turn negative factors into positive ones serving the great cause of building a socialist society." In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must comply with this teaching from Chairman Mao, pay attention to grasping the Party's policies, strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, rally all people that can be rallied, achieve a still greater victory in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and achieve a still greater victory in "grasping the revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war."

The unity of the whole Party and the people of the whole country is a basic guarantee for our cause. The great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution has further proved that this is an absolute truth. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers in our plant have continuously strengthened revolutionary unity, resolutely carried out the guideline of grasping the revolution and promoting production, and achieved a 100 percent increase in output. In the first half of this year, the state plan was overfulfilled, there was an increase in the total industrial output value compared with the corresponding period of last year, and new progress was made in the trial production of new products. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the broad masses of workers universally raised their awareness of the two-line struggle, and a contingent of workers' theorists is vigorously growing to maturity. The situation of the revolution and production is getting better and better.

Rallying the great majority is a basic Marxist principle. This principle is not raised without substantial support, but is built on the basis of a scientific analysis of the political situation and a correct evaluation of class strength.

In the book "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chairman Mao has scientifically analyzed the political situation of our country. Our country now shows unprecedented solidarity. The victory of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and the achievements in socialist construction have rapidly changed the features of the old China. The phase of national disunity and chaos abhorred by the people has become a thing of the past under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities of our country have got united

under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and achieved still greater victories in various fields of endeavor. Socialism is advancing triumphantly everywhere. Our proletarian dictatorship is getting more consolidated.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The proletariat is the greatest class in human history. A most powerful revolutionary class ideologically and politically and in terms of strength, it can and must rally around itself the overwhelming majority of people and isolate and suppress a handful of enemies to a maximum degree." Lin Piao was a representative figure of the bourgeoisie who had wormed his way into the Party. The doctrines of Confucius and Mencius are the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. It was for the purpose of restoring capitalism that Lin Piao imitated Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and advocated retrogression and disunity. We workers and the broad masses of laboring people have known the taste of the old society. We will resolutely reject all those who seek to put us through hell on earth all over again. Some old workers of our works say, "If Lin Piao's plot should come through, not only would the Ch'anghsin shop turn into a 'heart-broken shop' and the Chinghan Road turn into a 'road of cold and hunger' but also socialist China would change color and the club and whip of imperialism and the landlord and bourgeois classes would once again land on our heads."

Our state is one under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The working class is the leading class of the revolution and the poor and lower-middle peasants are the most reliable ally. Those who support socialism and the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius account for the overwhelming majority of the population and there are but a few bad people. The thorough criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius is the unanimous wish of the people of the whole country. The common revolutionary goal and common revolutionary interests make it not only necessary but also possible for us to rally the great majority of people around ourselves to form a large army for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. We must rally the broad masses, rally the broad masses of cadres and rally "95 percent" of them. We must isolate and suppress a handful of class enemies to the maximum degree. unfold the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a penetrating, widespread and sustained manner and go from victory to still greater victory.

* * *

LEARN FROM WORKERS, PEASANTS AND SOLDIERS

In What Ways Have I Been Inspired and Educated by Workers of the Tientsin Station

by

Wu T'ing-chiu (吴廷璆)
Deputy Director of the Tientsin Municipal Office of Historical Research and Deputy Director of the Department of History in Nank'ai University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 29, 1974)

The worker comrades of the Tientsin Station have mounted the rostrum to teach history and to study and publicize the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the history of class struggle. To me, this means profound education.

The history of the human society is actually made by the laboring people but since there were written records, this branch of learning had been controlled by the exploiting classes in the dominant position and turned into a tool for them to exercise dictatorship. For around 2,000 years, many books on history were written by Confucian historiographers. How could history not have been distorted, falsified, tampered with and stood on its head? Up to the time of Chiang Kai-shek and Lin Piao, they likewise distorted and tampered with history to meet their counter-revolutionary needs. To resist the oppression of the reactionary classes on the decline in history and the slanders of historical books, the laboring people and the progressive thinkers had put up uninterrupted struggles through all ages. However, due to the limitations of their classes and times, they were still unable to thoroughly expose the reactionary essence of the historical science of the Confucian school and to reverse once again the reversed history. Only the working class armed with Marxism could solve this question. The study and publicity of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism by the workers of the Tientsin Station is a beginning of the effort of the working class to reverse once again the reversed history with a dauntless revolutionary spirit. It is an unprecedented act and herein lies its major significance.

In what ways have I been inspired and educated by the workers of the Tientsin Station who study and publicize the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism?

First, to firmly adhere to the orientation of making history serve proletarian politics, we must liberate history from the classrooms and textbooks. Long bound by old traditions and concepts, we professional historians are accustomed to arranging in order and collating historical data in doing research and are satisfied with the imparting of book knowledge in teaching. Though we also think of applying the Marxist viewpoint

in analyzing history and finding out the law governing history, yet because we do not study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao with strong proletarian feelings like the worker comrades, we actually are unable to understand and apply what we have studied. Furthermore, because we are divorced from the workers and peasants and from actual struggle, we often just make empty talks about making history serve proletarian politics.

The worker comrades of the Tientsin Station are entirely different from us in their study and publicity of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. They apply dialectical materialism and historical materialism to analyzing the Legalist school and criticizing the Confucian school, and fully affirm the role of the laboring people as the masters of history. They follow the "three-in-one" practice, and their lecture notes are drawn from the masses and brought back to the masses. Written in everyday language, they are easy to understand and are simple and to the point. The object of their study is clear-cut. They stand on a high plane and are capable of grasping at one stroke the focal points and essence of the struggle between the two lines. Their way in solving such a fundamental problem of historical study as the summing-up of historical experience to serve the actual struggle is so good that it really merits our taking it as a mirrow to look at ourselves.

For instance, why should the reactionaries at home and abroad all want to make use of the Confucian thought? In the past, people like us relatively conversant with historical data rarely made a survey in association with the political struggle. As a consequence, we also could not draw a correct conclusion. Between the Ming Dynasty and the Ch'ing Dynasty, the missionaries of the Society of Jesus that came to China preached the words and deed of the Confucian school and the unanimity of the Confucian thought and the Christian spirit. Before liberation, Leighton Stuart used Confucian terms to explain Christian principles. The Japanese fascist "scholars" preached "the ways of an enlightened ruler" and "benevolence and righteousness." Today Soviet revisionist social imperialism puffs up the "humanitarianism" and "democratic spirit" of Confucius and Mencius. And so on and so forth. If we do not use Marxism to make class analysis in association with the class struggle of that era, but just rummage through piles of historical data, what can we get? How can we talk about serving proletarian politics? It is therefore said that in order to adhere to the orientation of making history serve proletarian politics, we must liberate history from the classrooms and textbooks. We must thoroughly change the old trend toward three departures in the study of history, discard the pedantic habit of conducting research for research's sake, go deep among the workers and peasants to learn from them, firmly lay hold the general orientation of the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and closely link the study and teaching of history with the current class struggle and two-line struggle.

Second, we must attach importance to class struggle in the superstructure and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to occupy the position of history. The basic attitude of the worker comrades of the Tientsin Station toward

the study of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism is to critically sum up the experience of struggle between the Confucian line and the Legalist line in history and assimilate what is wholesome therein to serve real-life class struggle and the two-line struggle and give impetus to the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. "Any given culture (as an ideological form) is a reflection of politics and economics of a given society, and the former in turn has a tremendous influence and effect upon the latter." Following the continuous deepening of the socialist revolution, class struggle in the superstructure has become more prominent than before. To restore capitalism, the overthrown exploiting classes always first start with the superstructure and always have to grasp ideology. To seek restoration and retrogression, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also found a reactionary ideological weapon in the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. For the purpose of penetratingly criticizing the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its ideological source--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, we must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study the struggle between the Confucian line and the Legalist line and absorb therefrom the historical experience for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and preventing capitalist restoration. The professional historians must profoundly take note of this point from the experience of the worker comrades of the Tientsin Station in studying and publicizing the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism before the study of history can advance in the correct direction. As a student of world history, I must especially bear this firmly in mind.

Third, we must bring up through struggle a contingent of theorists and push forward the revolution in the teaching of history. The Party committee members of the Tientsin Station energetically lead the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. They take the lead in joining the "three-in-one" theoretical group and in studying and publicizing the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. After achieving something, they again lay hold of point to lead forward the area, so that the activity in studying and publicizing the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism can develop in depth and breadth in all workshops throughout the station and the contingent of theorists can be tempered and enlarged. This successful experience has given me great enlightenment. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the teachers and students of our history department have received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers in factories, rural areas, port and army units. They have also joined the workers, peasants and soldiers in study, labor and practice of criticism, given the masses supplemental instruction reports, and helped the masses unfold activities in writing "four kinds of history." The teachers and students are tempered in struggle. Everyone feels that once linked with real-life struggle, the study of history becomes a lively affair. The same is true of research work.

Recently, I joined several worker-peasant-soldier students in writing a lecture entitled "Reactionaries at Home and Abroad Are All Worshippers of Confucius." Following the experience of the worker comrades of the Tientsin Station in studying and publicizing the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, we jointly mapped out the outline, looked for data, and discussed and revised the draft again and again. We strive to make this lecture concise and popular and focus on something. After a rehearsal in lecturing, we again solicited the opinions of the worker-peasant-soldier students. They warmly pointed out that the draft lecture was not clear enough about the historical background of certain incidents and not forceful enough in the criticism of these incidents. We conscientiously revised and supplemented the draft lecture to a considerable extent.

Participation in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has raised the consciousness of the teachers and students in class struggle and the two-line struggle and pushed forward the revolution in education. The majority of teachers are more clearly aware of the object of the teaching of history than before. Such phenomena as objectivism, scholastic philosophy, and failure to heed the views of the worker-peasant-soldier students are greatly reduced. The common practice for the teachers and students to learn from and promote the advancement of each other for the improvement of teaching is gaining ground. But these cases of progress are mostly made possible with the aid of external forces and are not spontaneous. In contrast with the revolutionary spirit and revolutionary bearing of the worker comrades of the Tientsin Station, we still have a wide gap to close. Hereafter, we must more consciously bring up a contingent of theorists in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and continuously push forward the revolution in education!

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Study of History Must Serve Proletarian Politics

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 29, 1974)

Having heard the talks given by the workers of the Tientsin Station on the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, I am greatly encouraged, inspired and educated.

The mounting of the rostrum by the workers to talk on history and the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in the past 2,000-odd years is a new creation, a new thing on the theoretical front and also a revolution in the domain of history. This revolution has further changed the situation of bourgeois intellectuals cornering history. History has been liberated from the classrooms of historians and from textbooks to become a combat weapon in the hands of millions of people. The teaching of history by workers in close conjunction with the actual struggle has provided us historical research workers with an example on the question of orientation and line--the working class must serve proletarian politics in the study of history. We should honestly learn from the workers of the Tientsin Station and ideologically give ourselves a correct understanding on this fundamental question of who should be served in our study of history.

In the past, I and many comrades also said that the study of history had to serve proletarian politics but under the influence of the revisionist line, we got bogged down at all times in the mire of taking up academic studies for their own sake and studying history for its own sake. For long we stayed in the rut. All day long we shut ourselves in, thumbing through books and copying historical data, thus staying away from the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and deserting the orientation of serving proletarian politics. This was a profound and sad lesson. The great proletarian cultural revolution soberized me. At the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, although I participated in revolutionary mass criticism, due to my inadequate understanding of the great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance of this movement, I stood the so-called projects for long-term research against the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Following the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I have acquired an increasingly deep understanding of the significance of this movement, and come to understand that the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political and ideological struggle through which Marxism triumphs over revisionism and the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure. This is an extremely profound revolution, and historical research work should serve the actual struggle and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. I also feel that

as professional historical research workers, if we do not particiate in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and arm our minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, we basically cannot carry out historical research work. This is because the history of several thousand years of our country is a history that had been reversed, and many historical records compiled by the disciples of Confucius and Mencius take the Confucian classics as criteria for appraising and judging the merits and demerits of historical figures. With such an understanding, I have plunged more energetically into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Meanwhile, this has urged me to take up historical research work.

Having heard the lectures of the worker comrades of the Tientsin Station, I am greatly touched ideologically. When studying and publicizing the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, the worker comrades of the Tientsin Station first think of the historic mission of the working class which is to reverse the reversal of history. When studying history and publicizing history, they always sum up the experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and of class struggle as a whole in history for serving real-life class struggle. What about me? I always think of myself. Compared with the worker comrades of the Tientsin Station, I still have a wide gap to close.

The worker comrades of the Tientsin Station have taken the study of history as a class mission. Consequently, they have the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act and to advance with an irresistible force. This is also worthy of emulation by us professional historians.

I am determined to learn from the worker comrades of the Tientsin Station with the attitude of a young pupil, firmly follow the road of integration with the workers and peasants, go deep among the worker-peasant masses to labor, study and fight together with them, and continuously transform myself in struggle so as to serve better proletarian politics and serve the worker-peasant masses.

* * *

Learn from the Working Class and Carry Out Well the Revolution in the Teaching of History

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 29, 1974)

Many clearcut characteristics that mark the study and publicity of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the history of class struggle by the "three-in-one" theoretical group of the Tientsin Station are worthwhile for us history teachers to learn from.

First, when studying and publicizing the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, they put proletarian politics in command and use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyze historical figures and historical incidents. In this respect, they are unlike people like us who are incapable of breaking away from the reactionary conception of history that puts "historical data in command."

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because Liu Shao-ch'i frenziedly pushed the revisionist educational line, the "theory of only historical data count" was the rage in the domains of historical research and history teaching. Certain people openly advocated the fallacy of "theory evolves from history" and claimed that "so long as the true historical facts are clearly laid out, a viewpoint naturally emerges." This entirely stood the relationship between history and theory on its head. Still less need we say that a lot of historical data handed down had been distorted and tampered with by the disciples of Confucius and Mencius.

Of course, we also cannot draw conclusions without data. We are for the possession of large quantities of data which are then analyzed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought so as to discard the dross and select the essential, eliminate the false and retain the true, and draw scientific conclusions therefrom. The essence of the "theory of only historical data counts" is for resisting and opposing the guiding role of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in the study of history.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, there was a big change in these conditions but we still could not say that we had been fundamentally transformed. Now, through studying and publicizing the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, the worker comrades have vigorously criticized such a reactionary view on the study of history with practical action. The first repeatedly studied the relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and use the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism to crack open the "safe" for the study of history. Because they had the correct guiding thought, their analysis and criticism carried all before them. In a lecture on the 2,000-odd-year history of

the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism from the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States to the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, they in a matter of three hours not only explained the outline of the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism but also gave prominence to the focal points and essence of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism in various historical periods, and more properly handled the relationship between "history" and "theory." They did not give a long list of historical data but firmly grasped the "key link" and the "line" to give prominence to teaching the focal points of history. Because they had the correct guiding thought, they were capable of making a proper assessment with the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in the analysis of the representative figures of the Legalist school, thus affirming their progressiveness at that time and also pointing out their class and historical limitations.

Second, when studying and publicizing the history of the struggle between the Confucianism and Legalism, they firmly implement the policy of "making the past serve the present," and closely combine the summing-up of historical experience with real-life class struggle and the two-line struggle to make history serve proletarian politics.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of the revisionist educational line, the teaching of history was seriously divorced from reality, from the workers and peasants and from proletarian politics. Some people even vigorously served the restoration of capitalism by "eulogizing the past and denouncing the present" and "making use of the past to satirize the present." After the great proletarian cultural revolution, this revisionist line was criticized, but how to closely link the teaching of history and especially of ancient history with reality to serve real-life class struggle remained a knotty problem to be solved in the revolution in the teaching of history.

Today, with implacable hatred against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the worker comrades of the Tientsin Station have mounted the rostrum for teaching history to publicize the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and dig deep into the reactionary ideological root of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionism. They display a fiery combat style, and when lecturing on every ancient historical event, they have a clearcut target in mind. This revolutionary spirit of criticism and this revolutionary style of study in association with reality provide us great enlightenment in the revolution in the teaching of history.

Furthermore, when studying and publicizing the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, through vigorously breaking away from scholastic philosophy, they have implemented with flying colors Chairman Mao's teaching, "Teaching materials must be thoroughly reformed, and some of them must first be made less complicated simplified." Their lectures are drawn from the masses and brought back to the masses. Therefore, they are capable of making a Marxist scientific analysis of the historical facts of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism by drawing on incidents and folklore familiar to the masses. They are capable of using a vivid and popular language to make a concise and to-the-point

explanation of their proved conclusions, thus penetratingly criticizing the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Lin Piao's revisionist line. What a sharp contrast between this new literary style and the scholastic textual research adopted by the old school of historical research! All these give expression to the characteristics of new proletarian historical research.

This unprecedented move to publicize the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism by the workers of the Tientsin Station has once again shown that the worker-peasant-soldier masses are most firm in class stand and richest in practical experience of revolutionary struggle. They are not only good teachers in giving us re-education politically but also good teachers in helping us study again professionally. The idea that in order to receive re-education politically, we can go into the midst of the workers, peasants and soldiers but in order to study again professionally, we can only bury ourselves in our books and seek the advice of experts is obviously very wrong. We revolutionary intellectuals and history teachers must respond to the call of the Party, persist in integrating ourselves with and learning from the worker-peasant masses, thoroughly transform our world outlook, penetratingly criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, strive to carry out well the revolution in the teaching of history and the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, and make a hard struggle for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

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THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

Theatrical Festival Ends in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

a one-month theatrical festival sponsored by the cultural group under the state council ended here on september 11. theatrical troupes from shanghai, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and hunan and liaoning provinces took part.

every participating region presented model revolutionary theatrical works or excerpts from them adapted to local opera forms. altogether nine forms of local operas, including some of minority nationalities, were represented. while remaining faithful to the original works, the adaptations give full play to the artistic characteristics of local operas and fit them in with the spirit of our time.

adaptation of model revolutionary theatrical works to local opera forms is an important measure to popularize these works and at the same time to reform local operas. it gives these operas a new lease of life and makes for the growth of a new contingent of theatrical artists.

the party's principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom; weeding through the old to bring forth the new" found expression in the programmes. the items presented reflected the struggle and life on all fronts of socialist revolution and construction. some dealt with historical events in the chinese revolution. included in the programmes were peking operas, plays, local operas, songs, dances, ballad singing and story-telling. they embodied different features of china's various nationalities and localities and their varied artistic styles.

many good and fairly good new operas and plays were staged during the festival. among them were the modern revolutionary peking operas "pan shih wan", "trial of a chair" and "battle against sea waves" put on tentatively by the peking opera troupe of shanghai.

the shanghai drama troupe performed "battle in the shipyard", a play about how shipbuilders build a big ship on a small berth in the revolutionary spirit of relying on their own efforts and working energetically. the hunan provincial drama troupe put on "feng shu wan", a play depicting how peasants rise in revolt against the armed forces of landlords. it is set against the background of the autumn harvest uprising led by chairman mao in 1927. another play, "the main lesson", describes how a group of middle school graduates settling in the countryside receive re-education from the poor and lower-

middle peasants. it was presented by the drama troupe of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region.

the festival displayed the new achievements of the revolution in literature and art under the impetus of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. it showed the great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art.

the festival demonstrated the growth of a contingent of theatrical artists of all ages, particularly young artists full of vigour.

Modern Drama Flourishes on Peking Stage

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

six plays staged in peking during the latest theatrical festival show the profound change that has taken place in china's modern drama through the assimilation of the experience in creating the model revolutionary theatrical works, mostly peking operas.

theatrical troupes from shanghai, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and hunan and liaoning provinces took part in the festival.

one of the plays presented is "battle in the shipyard". its story is about how the workers of a shipyard build a 10,000-ton class ocean-going vessel on a small berth. it graphically shows the revolutionary spirit of the chinese workers in "relying on their own efforts and working energetically", a spirit enhanced by the great proletarian cultural revolution. the play brings to life the fierce struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the historical period of socialism. workers of the peking february seventh rolling stock plant praised the play as an ode to the cultural revolution.

the six plays reflect the arduous struggles waged by the chinese people under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao in different periods of the chinese revolution, with particular stress on the cultural revolution.

"feng shu wan", a play written and staged by the hunan provincial drama troupe, is set against the background of the autumn harvest uprising led by chairman mao in 1927. the play shows how hunan peasants, guided by chairman mao's brilliant thesis "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", fought heroically against the armed forces of landlords while countering the right capitulationist line within the communist party.

a drama troupe from liaoning province put on the play "enthusiasm seethes in mountains" adapted from a novel of the same title. the play describes how miners in northeast china, under the party's leadership, frustrated sabotage by hidden enemy agents and restored a ruined mine in early post-liberation days.

several one-act plays, "the main lesson", "the young criticizer" and "railway built for the revolution", eulogize new people and new things that have emerged during the cultural revolution.

modern drama is a popular theatrical form in china. most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have their own drama troupes, and some counties and big industrial enterprises have amateur troupes. the items presented at the festival were chosen from the creations of these troupes.

peking audience hailed the blossoming of modern drama as an outcome of the revolution in art and literature. modern drama now portrays proletarian heroes while before the cultural revolution when the stage was under the control of liu shao-chi and company, many plays preached the reactionary doctrines of confucius and mencius and lauded the lords and ladies and besmirched the workers, peasants and soldiers.

chairman mao says that the life of the people is a mine of the raw materials for literature and art, materials that "provide literature and art with an inexhaustible source, their only source".

during the cultural revolution, modern drama artists criticized the revisionist line in literature and art pushed by liu shao-chi and chou yang and their crimes in preventing artists from integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. the cultural revolution enabled the artists to go among the workers, peasants and soldiers to receive their re-education and remould their own world outlook. some went to may 7 cadre schools and tempered themselves through manual labour.

a group of playwrights of the shanghai drama troupe visited several local shipyards in early 1970 when large ocean-going vessels were being built on small berths with poor equipment. joining the workers in building several 10,000 ton-class vessels, the playwrights were deeply moved by the workers' staunchness and high political consciousness in struggling against erroneous tendencies to safeguard chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the playwrights came into contact with a dozen advanced workers in charge of building the ships and were impressed by their selfless spirit. on this basis, the playwrights created the principal hero in "battle in the shipyard", a new worker-turned cadre. they repeatedly read the

script to the workers and canvassed their opinions. based on the workers' suggestions, they revised the play a dozen times. much of the vivid dialogue was based on the everyday language of the workers.

the one-act play "the main lesson" presented by the kwangsi drama troupe is a joint creation by artists of the troupe and young school graduates who have settled in the countryside.

the writers of these plays concluded that only by taking part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment could they remould their world outlook and find the source of literary and art creation. divorced from the militant life of the workers, peasants and soldiers, art and literature would be like a stream without source or a tree without roots.

"our literature and art are for the workers, peasants and soldiers. it is therefore necessary for modern drama to portray noble proletarian heroes," said a member of the writing group of "battle in the shipyard".

in the earlier scripts of the play, the principal hero, lei hai-sheng, was not as lofty as he should be. after repeated revision, the play now gives top prominence to the principal hero and all dramatic conflicts develop on this basis.

to highlight the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the play has a scene in which lei hai-sheng tells a vivid story about a big axe left over from pre-liberation days for cutting off the moorings before a ship is launched. the axe bore witness to the crimes of foreign capitalists in exploiting the workers in the old society. it also bore witness to the suppression of the initiative of the workers by the revisionist line before the cultural revolution when ship-building technology was monopolized by the technical "authorities". and today, the axe is a symbol of the important role the working class is playing in revolution and production.

in addition, there are a number of heroes to set off the principal hero. among them are an old worker who is heart and soul devoted to public interests, a new worker growing out of a red guard during the cultural revolution and intellectuals who integrate themselves with the working class.

the one-act play "railway built for the revolution" was staged by amateurs who are lathe turners, bench and maintenance workers and train conductors of the shenyang railway bureau of liaoning province.

the liaoning provincial drama troupe has a cast of its own for the play. at the same time, it invited worker amateurs to join the professional artists in analyzing

the play and form another cast. the two casts rehearsed the play together.

"i very much admire the performance of the worker who plays the same role as i," said veteran actor li mo-jan. "though his artistic presentation of the character can still be improved, his revolutionary enthusiasm and genuine working class spirit are what i lack."

the worker amateurs have instilled into the drama troupe the vigour and militancy of the industrial workers. this has made for the ideological remoulding of the professional artists. at the same time, the integration of professionals with amateurs has helped promote amateur theatrical activities.

ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Chinese Armymen Cherish People's Interests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

commanders and fighters of a regiment under the peking command of the chinese people's liberation army have been praised for their discipline and love for the people shown in laying an underground electric cable.

before the work started last spring, the communist party committee of the regiment led the armymen in conscientiously studying chairman mao's teachings on serving the people heart and soul and the p.l.a.'s three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. they also criticized lin piao for pushing the bourgeois military line which undermined the unity of armymen and civilians in an attempt to restore capitalism in china. the fighters were determined to complete the task while paying the closest possible attention to the interests of the people.

in laying the cable, they had to dig a trench through a village, which would pass near many commune peasants' houses. the fighters tried every means to avoid incurring losses on people's property. they spread straw on rocks to be dynamited so that fragments of stone would not damage houses around. when the trench cut across irrigation ditches, aqueducts were improvised so as not to interrupt the work of watering the fields.

one section of the cable trench had to go through a tea garden. to avoid injuring the tea bushes, the party branch of a company got the men to dig the trench narrower on the surface but wider at the bottom. in places where the

trench had to pass under the bushes, the soldiers bored tunnels underneath the roots.

another section of the cable had to pass by an orchard of a production brigade. the soldiers invented a sort of "muffled charge". they drilled shallow blast-holes and covered the charges with a thick layer of earth to prevent splintered rock from hitting the fruit trees. this reduced the effects of the blasts and only cracked the rock, and the fighters had to remove rock with levers and picks. but they said: "we would like to go through whatever hardship in the interests of the people."

a production team nestled in a mountain farmed a tract of poor land strewn with rock, and local people often carried earth from several kilometres away to improve their fields. the p.l.a. regiment's transport crew sent lorries to bring earth for the team on their return trips from a construction site. the fighters of one platoon carried basketfuls of fertile soil from the river side to the fields. those armymen who quarried stone helped the team terrace land and open a plot of farmland on the mountain slope.

the area was hit by incessant rain during the summer harvest. over 1,000 cadres and fighters led by the regiment's political commissar and deputy commander went to join the masses in gathering wheat. the armymen and commune peasants got in the harvest in good time.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Workers' Propaganda Team Provides Key to Medical Success

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 12, 1974)

staff members of a hospital here who removed a non-functional islet cell tumour of pancreas for a young woman worker attribute their success to the political leadership of a member of the mao tsetung thought propaganda team of workers stationed at the hospital.

the propaganda team was jointly formed by the shenyang building machinery plant and the shenyang glassworks. it entered the shenyang medical college in august 1968 to lead the revolution in education in response to chairman mao's call, "the working class must exercise leadership in everything." twenty of the team members have since joined the leading bodies at various levels, and wu chuan-chen is now deputy secretary of the communist party branch in the surgical department of the college's no. 1 hospital.

on april 5 this year, wu ai-chu, a young woman worker of the shenyang metal works, was sent to the hospital as an in-patient for treatment of a tumour mass in her abdominal cavity. in the course of surgical excision, the medical workers found that the tumour mass, as large as a fist, was joined to the head of the pancreas, and a pathological section showed it to be a non-functional islet cell tumour of pancreas. since the tumour manifested extensive adhesion to the duodenum, the common bile duct, the hepatic artery, the portal vein, the superior mesenteric artery which was partly encapsuled in the tumour, etc., its removal would be a highly complicated job which the hospital had never attempted. some surgeons were afraid that a failure would hurt their prestige. so they suggested calling off the operation.

when wu chuan-chen learned this, he immediately discerned the presence of a struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks in the approach to this medical question.

it is true that, since the beginning of the cultural revolution, staff members of the hospital have heightened their political consciousness in serving the people, and their mental outlook has undergone considerable change. but the struggle is not yet over and remnants of the revisionist line in medical and health work tend to crop up at crucial moments. backed by the hospital party committee, wu chuan-chen took firm grasp of the two-line struggle in the operating theatre and began meticulous ideological work among the medical staff.

he brought the medical workers together to criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook and helped them change their standpoint and feeling. it was a deputy head of the surgical department who decided to give up the operation, saying that "it is impossible to operate on this part of the body." he had not been in the operating theatre but had merely listened to a briefing of the case. wu chuan-chen pointed out sharply that the rash decision was incompatible with the spirit of whole-hearted devotion to worker-peasant-soldier patients. he checked the results of the pathological examination and gave the deputy head serious criticism and painstaking help, and persuaded him to change his decision, call a consultation and take personal charge of the operation.

in the course of the consultation, wu chuan-chen took careful note of the veteran surgeons' opinions while encouraging the young ones to express their views freely. he told them the story of the patient's family, saying, "in old china, her grandfather was reduced to beggary and her father was pressganged into a labour camp by the japanese invaders. the family went through untold sufferings under class exploitation and oppression." he encouraged the staff to surmount the difficulties in surgical technique with real proletarian enthusiasm and

make an all-out effort to alleviate the class sister's pain even if the chances of success were slim.

In the ensuing operation, wu chuan-chen kept up his thorough-going education on the ideological and political line among the medical workers, reminding them of the fundamental question of "for whom" and firing their revolutionary zeal whenever a new difficulty arose.

He laid particular stress on pooling the resources of the participants in the operation. He said, "provided we learn from the masses and pool their wisdom, we shall gain much strength and find a good solution." To help get around the difficulty of detaching a section of the superior mesenteric artery encapsuled in the tumour, wu chuan-chen called a surgeon from the cardiological department for consultation who offered a good idea and did the job himself.

Wu chuan-chen found in the consultations that some of the medical workers, fettered by idealism and metaphysics, tended to emphasize difficulties and lacked confidence. He explained chairman mao's philosophical concepts and helped them make an all-round analysis. As a result, people became aware of the favourable factors: the patient's sturdy physique would stand her in good stead in sustaining the complicated operation and it was possible to remove the tumour which was a benign one and could not be inextricably tangled up with the blood vessels. With greater confidence, the medical workers quickly worked out a scientific plan and made the operation a complete success.

After the operation, wu chuan-chen called a meeting to sum up the experience. Many medical workers noted with deep feeling that they could use the scalpel in their hands to serve the people only when they were guided by a correct ideological and political line under the leadership of the working class.

MACHINE BUILDING

China Arms Her National Economy with Home-made Machinery

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

building machinery and equipment by self-reliance is an important factor accounting for the rapid growth of china's national economy.

in a quarter of a century, china has built a good number of big enterprises forming the backbone of her machine building industry and tens of thousands of small and medium-sized ones. the country can now independently make metallurgical, mining and power equipment, equipment for the petroleum and chemical industries, machinery for the textile and other light industries, motor vehicles, ships, tractors, machine tools and instruments and meters.

china's machine building industry has acquired an adequate basis, with a fairly comprehensive range of trades, a rational geographical distribution and a much improved capability to produce whole sets of equipment. in fact, it has already supplied a large quantity of such equipment to the various departments of the national economy. in 1973, it made five and five point five times as much mining equipment and metallurgical equipment respectively as it did in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the output of motor vehicles, machine tools and petroleum and power equipment last year was from two point seven to over seven times that of 1965.

pre-liberation china, which depended mainly on imported machines, had practically no machine building industry of her own. the few machinery plants could only do some repairs and produce such simple products as small motors and water pumps. this marked the colonial and semi-colonial character of the industry of old china.

right from the beginning, the people's republic of china was determined to develop her machine building industry by her own efforts and arm the various departments of the national economy with home-made equipment progressively. this is an important aspect of the endeavour to implement chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

with the successful fulfilment of the first five-year plan (1953-1957), the chinese people had added new branches to the machine building industry for making aircraft, motor vehicles, machine tools, power equipment, and metallurgical and mining equipment.

agriculture is the foundation of china's national economy, and "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization". the farm machinery industry has made much headway since the great leap forward in 1958, especially since the cultural revolution started.

tractor plants and factories making motors and engines have been set up in nearly all of china's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. excepting some remote areas, most counties have their own farm machinery plants and repair works. last year the output of tractors, walking tractors, pumping equipment, harvesting and threshing machines and farm produce processing machinery was from several to a dozen times the 1965 figures.

in the past few years, machine building workers and technicians, working with rural commune members, produced a number of farming and pumping machines adapted to local methods of cultivation and terrain. this enlarged the mechanised acreage and the area under powered irrigation.

to speed up the development of the nation's basic industries, china's machine builders make a point of producing the mining and metallurgical equipment for the iron and steel industry. they now design and make equipment of different types for excavation and drivage in mines, ore dressing, sintering, transportation, melting and steel rolling, and provide complete installations for large and medium-sized iron and non-ferrous metal mines as well as iron and steel complexes.

in the period from 1957 to 1973, the machine building industry supplied a large amount of rolling equipment to china's major iron and steel enterprises in anshan, wuhan and paotou and so helped increase the variety of rolled steel. china now makes more than 1,000 kinds of steel and over 20,000 specifications of rolled steel, providing the necessary varieties for making motor vehicles, tractors, heavy machinery, precision instruments and meters, for railways and other facilities of communications and for the petroleum and chemical industries.

in 25 years, new china has built a big number of large and medium-sized coal shafts and reconstructed a number of old mines with whole sets of new equipment. most of the equipment used in both cases was made in china. in the 73 years between 1876 and 1948, only about 20 coal mines were opened in old china.

after building the world's first 12,000-kilowatt steam turbine generating set with inner water-cooled rotor and stator in 1958, china went on to build a 125,000-kilowatt one in 1969, which was followed by a still larger one with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts. with the steady flow of equipment into the power industry, electric power output has gone up every year, and the country's power output in a few days at present is equivalent to the total for the whole of 1949.

not only has the power industry made tremendous advances in the coastal areas, but a number of new power industry centres have been built in inland areas with chinese-made equipment.

to develop the machine-building industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results and keep pace with the fast growth of the national economy, machine building plants in all parts of china follow the mass line and overcome engineering difficulties by boldly arousing the workers and technicians to make technical innovations. the machine builders achieved a technological feat by evolving a process known as "ants gnawing at the bone". its significance lies in pooling the workers' wisdom to manufacture heavy duty machinery, in the absence of large equipment, by using a number of small machine tools to tackle a colossal workpiece. although the machine building industry has made tremendous advances since the days of this ingenious contrivance, the spirit of "ants gnawing at the bone" is being carried forward by the entire industry to this day. large quantities of advanced heavy duty machinery for the mining, metallurgical, petroleum and chemical industries were thus turned out successfully.

the mass line in building new equipment also finds expression in encouraging the workers to tap the potential of existing enterprises to the full. mutual coordination and a rational division of labour are practised among the various engineering trades so as to bring all positive factors into play in a concentrated effort to build particular kinds of equipment. a case in point was the building of mining and metallurgical equipment in kiangsu province at a time when no heavy machinery plant could be found locally. in the cultural revolution, the province organized cooperation among a dozen trades involving over 200 enterprises to build whole sets of mining and metallurgical equipment for the nanking steel mill. as a result, 30,000 tons of mining and metallurgical equipment were produced in three years and a rolling mill with rolls 650 millimetres in diameter was completed in a year.

in designing new machines, china sticks to the practice of a three-in-one combination of technicians, workers and cadres and of designers, users and manufacturers. by crystallizing correct ideas from all quarters and drawing on the merits of people in different lines for major improvements on the blueprints, this practice makes it possible to work out designs which meet the needs of users and facilitate serial production while saving material and labour power, cutting the cost and improving the quality of products. many important machines and up-to-date products turned out in recent years were designed through a three-in-one combination. among these are huge blast furnaces and converters, large jig boring machines, grinding machines, numerically-controlled machine tools, whole tolerance single-side mating gear detectors, down-the-hole drills and pumps of giant sizes.

SMALL HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS

Northeast China Province Builds More Small Hydro-electric Stations

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 13, 1974)

northeast china's liaoning province has built many small hydro-electric power stations simultaneously with the construction of large and medium-sized power plants.

nearly 200 such stations were completed between 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution began, and 1973. their combined generating capacity was 11 times the figure for all the small stations built before that period. by the end of august this year, another 9,000 kilowatts had been added. all this has given an impetus to the growth of farm production in the province and brought about big changes in its mountain areas.

water for power generation is plentiful in liaoning province. led by party organizations at various levels, the people in many places set up small power stations with their own efforts in the past few years. the keshikteng banner (county) in the chao uda league is a cold mountain area. people of various nationalities in the area jointly built a power station on the bank of a river. this brought electric lights to outlying mountain villages and helped speed up farm mechanization.

the party committee of kuantien county organized special teams to make a comprehensive survey of all the rivers in the county and worked out a plan for developing local power industry. more than 50 small power stations have so far been put into operation, providing all the people's communes and 90 per cent of the production brigades in the county with electricity for home use and agricultural production. these stations also send electricity to a power grid.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian "Zeri I Popullit" Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

a delegation of "zeri i popullit" (the voice of people) of albania led by chief editor xhelil gjoni arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china and participation in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china at the invitation of the "people's daily".

greeting the delegation at the airport were lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, and leading members of peking press circles and other organizations.

Albanian "Zeri I Popullit" Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

the delegation of "zeri i popullit" (the voice of people) of albania led by chief editor xhelil gjoni was honoured at a banquet given by the "people's daily" here this evening.

jovan andoni, charge d'affaires ad interim of the albanian embassy here, and his wife attended.

the banquet was filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", and xhelil gjoni spoke at the banquet and hailed the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the people and journalists of china and albania.

leading members of peking press circles and other organizations were present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Gift Pandas for British People Off to London

(NCNA-English — Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

a pair of giant pandas, a gift of the chinese government to the british people, took off here for london today, escorted by tu hung-chang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking zoo, zoologist michael rogers brambell of the london zoo, and others.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yi-chun, hsing jen-hsien and chang shu-fa.

also present were british ambassador to china edward youde and embassy officials.

british friends michael rogers brambell, george callard and john malcohm hime arrived in peking on september 6 and 10 respectively for the transfer of the pandas. mr. george callard left for london september 11 to make preparations.

the pandas, ching ching and chia chia, are both two years old. on seeing the cute and lovely pandas, the british friends said that the chinese government's gift symbolized the friendship between the people of britain and china, and that the pandas would be warmly received by the british people.

while in peking, the british friends visited the peking zoo, a people's commune, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND GABON

First Chinese Ambassador to Gabon Republic Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

liu ying-hsien, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china presented his credentials to el hadj omar bongo, president of the republic of gabon on september 5, according to a report from libreville.

the gabonese president had a warm and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador after accepting the credentials.

present on the occasion were el konighi okumba dokwatsegue, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and high ranking officials of the presidency and the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark Anniversary of Sino-Guinean Friendship Treaty

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara gave a reception here this evening to mark the 14th anniversary of the signing of the friendship treaty between china and guinea.

attending the reception were vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission lai chi-fa, vice-minister of light industry hsieh hsin-ho, vice-minister of commerce chao fa-sheng and vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries yang chi.

at the reception, ambassador kamara and vice-foreign minister ho ying proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of guinea and china and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Iraqi Vice Chairman Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Sept. 12, 1974)

saddam hussein, vice chairman of the iraqi revolutionary command council, received chinese ambassador to his country chao hsing-chih and had a friendly talk with him at the parliamentary building here yesterday.

the same day, iraqi vice-president taha mohedin maruf also received the chinese ambassador and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND ITALY

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Italian President

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 13, 1974)

han ke-hua, new chinese ambassador to italy, presented his credentials to president giovanni leone yesterday.

president leone had a friendly talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

present on the occasion were federico sensi, foreign affairs adviser, ugo scoeeo lavina, military adviser, to the president, and corrado orlendi contucci, head of ceremony of the republic.

ambassador han ke-hua arrived here on september 7.

CHINA AND KOREA

Pyongyang Rally Welcomes Friendship Delegation of Party Workers of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 11, 1974)

the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea held a rally here today to welcome the friendship delegation of party workers of the chinese communist party with liu tzu-hou as its head and shen chien as its deputy head.

present on the occasion were so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and others.

kang hyon su, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, and liu tzu-hou, head of the chinese delegation, addressed the rally.

kang hyon su said, the fraternal chinese people, closely uniting around their great leader comrade mao tsetung, have attained great achievements while endeavouring to carry out various tasks put forth by the tenth congress of the communist party of china. particularly, the fraternal chinese communist party and chinese people are active in the campaign to criticize lin piao and confucius

and have won brilliant victories in consolidating the fruits of the great cultural revolution and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

kang hyon su said, "the u.s. imperialists, with a sinister aim of turning south korea into a colony and military base and in coordination with the south korean puppet clique in the latter's traitorous acts against the fatherland and nation, thwart the dialogue between the north and the south, and obstinately obstruct the reunification of korea."

he urged the united states to accept the proposal of the democratic people's republic of korea on the conclusion of a peace agreement and the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea.

kang hyon su said, "our party and people treasure very much the friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese communist party and people in our common struggle against imperialism." he said, "we will exert all our efforts to expand and develop the solid fraternal cooperation between the korean and chinese people in the political, economical, and cultural fields."

in his speech, liu tzu-hou paid tribute to the workers' party of korea for its great victory won through integrating the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the korean revolution.

liu said, under the wise leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, the diligent and courageous korean people have scored enormous successes in the socialist revolution and the socialist construction. in response to the militant call of the eighth plenary session of the fifth central committee of the workers' party of korea and following the party line, korean party members and people have made great achievement in a construction upsurge to fulfil ahead of schedule the six-year plan for the development of national economy.

"the korean workers' party and government have waged a persistent struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland," liu noted.

"both china and korea are socialist countries belonging to the third world", liu declared. "the chinese and korean people are trustworthy comrades-in-arms sharing the same weal and woe".

"following the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, the chinese people firmly support the korean people's struggle against the scheme of the super-powers and the pak jung hi puppet clique in creating two koreas. they resolutely back up the just stand of the korean workers' party and people for the reunification of their fatherland," he asserted.

Korean Military Attache Gives Dinner for Visiting Korean Table Tennis Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

sr. col. kang song chol, military attache of the korean embassy in china gave a dinner here this afternoon for the visiting "february 8" men's and women's table tennis teams of the korean people's army led by whang bong gap with sim hyong tae as the deputy leader.

among the guests were li ta, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, wei po-ting, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department and leading members of other organizations concerned as well as coaches and players of the chinese p.l.a. "august 1" ping pong team.

whang bong gap and wei po-ting spoke at the dinner, which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship, and expressed their hope that the friendship between the people, the armies and sportsmen of korea and china would be constantly consolidated and developed.

the korean table tennis teams arrived in peking at noon today after their match tour of changsha, shaoshan, shanghai and nanking and will soon leave here to continue their friendly match tour of shenyang in northeast china.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet for Visit of Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 13, 1974)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a banquet here yesterday evening for the visit of the friendship delegation of party workers of the chinese communist party.

attending the banquet were kim dong gyu, member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, kim guk tae, director of the central committee of the korean workers' party, and leading members of various departments including kim gil hyon, kim jae bong, li myon sang and kang gwan son.

liu tzu-hou, head of the delegation, spoke at the banquet. he expressed heartiest congratulations to the korean people on their achievements won under the leadership of president kim il sung and the korean workers' party, and wished them more successes in the days to come.

he said: "the entire membership of the chinese communist party and the chinese people firmly stand on the side of the korean people and resolutely support the just struggle of the korean workers' party, the korean government and the korean people against foreign intervention and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland."

liu tzu-hou enthusiastically eulogized the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean parties and people.

in his speech, director kim guk tae praised the chinese people for their achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction won under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party.

kim said: "the invincible might and great vitality of the friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese parties and people who are closely linked to each other have been shown in the struggle against their common enemies."

the banquet was permeated with the cordial friendship and sincere, enthusiastic fraternity between the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms from beginning to end.

during its stay in korea, the friendship delegation visited mangyongdae, native place of president kim il sung, factories, cooperative farms and cultural establishments in pyongyang, sariwon, wonsan, hamhung and kaesong.

Friendship Delegation of Party Workers of Chinese Communist Party Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 13, 1974)

the friendship delegation of party workers of the chinese communist party with liu tzu-hou, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the hopei provincial committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, as its head and shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee as its deputy head left here for home today after a friendly visit to korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kim guk tae, director of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, kang hyon su, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, kim gi

hyon, vice-director of the party central committee, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, kang kwan son, secretary of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, and others.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

Friendship Delegation of Chinese Party Workers Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

the friendship delegation of party workers of the communist party of china returned here by air this evening after concluding a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. leaders of the delegation is liu tzu-hou, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. hopei provincial committee and chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leader is shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the delegation was met at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, kuo yu-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

also present were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy here, and other officials of the embassy.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Head of Exhibition Group of Mexican Economic and Trade Exhibition Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

rolf schlettwein, head of the exhibition group of the mexican economic and trade exhibition, arrived here by air today.

greeting him at the airport were kung fan-cheng, leading member of a department under the china council for promotion of international trade, and arturo gonzalez, commercial counsellor of the mexican embassy in china.

Mexican Agricultural Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

a mexican agricultural economic delegation led by mexican secretary for agriculture and livestock oscar brauer herrera arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

delegation leader brauer will preside over the opening ceremony of the mexican economic and trade exhibition in peking.

members of the delegation are senior mexican government officials mrs. brauer, deputy secretary for foreign affairs ruben gonzalez sosa and mrs. gonzalez and secretary-general of the mexican foreign trade association julio faesler, as well as more than 30 representatives of the industrial and commercial enterprises.

greeting the delegation at the airport were li chiang, minister of foreign trade; liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of other organizations concerned as well as chuang pu-sheng, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in mexico.

also present were mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano, minister-counsellor fernando flores tejada and commercial counsellor arturo gonzalez of the mexican embassy in peking, and rolf schlettwein, head of the exhibition group of the mexican economic and trade exhibition, who arrived here earlier.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Important Achievements of Mozambican People

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "important achievements of the mozambican people":

shortly before the tenth anniversary of the armed struggle waged by the mozambican people against colonialism, good tidings of victory have reached here from lusaka. after a series of negotiations, the mozambique liberation front (frelimo) and the portuguese state signed an agreement on mozambique's independence on september 7, 1974. the agreement stipulates that having recognized the mozambican people's right to independence, the portuguese state accepts by agreement with frelimo the progressive transfer of power it holds in mozambique; the complete independence of mozambique shall be solemnly proclaimed on june 25, 1975; in the period before mozambique's independence, a transitional government shall be set up with a prime minister and two-thirds of its ministers to be appointed by the mozambique liberation front. this is another victory for the african people's national liberation movements after the independence of guinea-bissau.

this victory of the mozambican people has been won after nearly five centuries of arduous struggle and ten years of heroic armed struggle. the mozambican people have never cease fighting against colonial domination ever since the portuguese colonialists' invasion in 1505. the frelimo-led patriotic armed forces kindled the flames of armed struggle on september 25, 1964. fearing no sacrifice and advancing wave upon wave, they have expanded their ranks and liberated large areas of their land in the fierce fighting. after the collapse of the caetano fascist regime of portugal in april this year, the mozambican people continued their armed struggle and at the same time persevered in struggle during the series of negotiations with portugal, finally compelling it to recognize their right to national independence. their battle gains are a powerful encouragement and support for the people who are fighting against colonial and racist domination in other not yet independent regions of southern africa.

this victory of the mozambican people is also a telling blow to the rhodesian and south african racist regimes. while stepping up the suppression of the people at home, these two regimes have in the past ten years openly supported the colonial war of the portuguese facist regime in an attempt to check the development of the african people's armed struggle. however, all their perverse acts are of no avail. a new storm of anti-colonialist and anti-racist struggles is bound to rise in southern africa.

nevertheless, one must take notice of the sabotage and trouble-making undertaken rabidly by the enemies of the african people in the midst of the victories of the african national liberation movements. on september 7, a handful of white colonialists flagrantly seized the radio station in heavily-guarded lourenco marques, capital of mozambique, and vowed to resist by force the taking over of power by the mozambique national front. former secret policemen and mercenaries are ready for action. all this shows that the obstinate portuguese colonial forces will never be reconciled to their failure and are bound to make a last-ditch struggle. meanwhile, neo-colonialists of all forms will also take advantage of the opportunity to fish in troubled waters. what deserves particular attention is the busy activity of the soviet revisionist social-imperialists in their efforts to divide and weaken the african national liberation movements. all these facts show that the mozambican and other african peoples are still facing a complex and arduous struggle. however, we are convinced that so long as the african countries and people strengthen unity, heighten vigilance and persist in struggle, they will surely surmount all obstacles on their road of advance and win greater successes for the african national liberation movement.

the chinese people have always profoundly sympathized with and resolutely supported the just struggle of the mozambican and other african peoples. we shall stand, as always, on the side of the african people, supporting and encouraging each other in our common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the traditional militant friendship between the chinese and mozambican peoples will surely be consolidated and developed under new circumstances.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets Nepalese Minister of Education and Health

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1974)

chinese vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with krishna raj aryal, nepalese minister of education and health.

Nepalese Minister of Education and Health Gives Return Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

krishna raj aryal, minister of education and health of the kingdom of nepal and leader of the nepalese education delegation, gave a return banquet here this evening.

attending were li chi, leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, chuang tse-tung, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chang shih-chieh, chou pei-yuan, hsueh yu-shan and hu sha.

present were nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana, diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy here, members of the nepalese education delegation, and a nepalese expert and students in peking.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship. minister krishna raj aryal and li chi proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal and the profound friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

a chinese government delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for new zealand to preside over the opening ceremony of the forthcoming exhibition on china's economy and trade and pay a friendly visit.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned.

new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland was also present.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

General and Mrs. Gowon Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 13, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests in their company wound up a visit to shanghai and left here by special plane this afternoon for a visit to kwangchow. they are being escorted by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai, the local militia, trade union, communist youth league and women's organizations.

this morning, in the company of vice-chairman hsu ching-hsien, general and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests visited the chouhsi people's commune in nanhui county on the outskirts of shanghai.

the commune members beat drums and gongs, sang and danced to greet the arrival of the guests. leading member of the commune ku chung-nan told general gowon that he was the first head of state ever to visit the commune, so, the commune members were all in a festive mood and out to welcome the distinguished nigerian guests. after hearing a general briefing, the guests went round the commune's sewing and carpentry shops, farm machinery plant, cattle farm and pumping station.

on their way to commune members' families, general gowon stopped by cotton and paddy fields. he stepped into a cotton plot and inspected the cotton bolls that weighed heavily on the sturdy plants. general gowon and vice-chairman hsu ching-hsien joined the commune members in digging taroes. they chatted cordially with a barefoot doctor who was working with the peasants while making her round.

former poor woman peasant chiao yin-hsien invited general and mrs. gowon and other distinguished nigerian guests into her home and told them about the changes that have taken place in her family since liberation. general gowon shook hand with her and asked her to convey his regards to all members of her family.

the chouhsi commune grows grain and cotton as well as vegetables. while showing the guests around, ku chung-nan told them that the commune has had good harvests for 12 years running. grain output per hectare in 1973 was 12.76 tons, 2.8 times the figure for 1957, the year before the commune was set up, and 4.3 times the 1949 yield, the year of liberation. output of ginned cotton per hectare last year was 1.15 tons, 3.1 and 7.7 times the 1957 and 1949 figures respectively.

general gowon praised the commune members for their exceptionary work, which was in keeping with the teaching of chairman mao, and encouraged them to do still better. general gowon said: "we are proud of your success and wish you still greater successes in the future".

General and Mrs. Gowon Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 13, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, mrs. gowon and their entourage arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by special plane this afternoon in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping.

the distinguished nigerian guests were welcomed at the airport by leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, as well as two thousand local people.

the main streets of this south china metropolis today were decorated with streamers of welcome and colourful bunting.

when the special plane carrying general and mrs. gowon touched down, the airport was resounded with the beating of drums and gongs. wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and others cordially shook hands with general and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished guests.

then general and mrs. gowon made a round of the airport to meet the welcoming crowd. people sang and danced to express the sentiments of friendship of the people in kwangtung province for the nigerian people.

in the evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the nigerian guests.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife attended.

vice-chairman wang shou-tao and general gowon made toasts at the banquet, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and nigeria. wang shou-tao said: "the visit of general and mrs. gowon fills us with particular warmth for we and the african people both experienced imperialist aggression and oppression." he expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of the two countries would be constantly developed.

general gowon conveyed to the people of kwangchow the fraternal greetings and goodwill of the people of nigeria. he said: "we have had the opportunity of witnessing at first hand the great progress which the chinese people, under the wise guidance of their great leader chairman mao, have made and are making in every field of human endeavour." "a bright future awaits us of the third world if only we can rely on ourselves for the attainment of our goals and work hard to attain those goals," general gowon added.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

New Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

lu wei-chao, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the islamic republic of pakistan, left here by air today for his post in islamabad.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Education Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

the scientific and educational group under the chinese state council gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the sudanese education delegation led by dr. mohammed kheir osman, minister of state for general education.

sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin and his wife, and counsellor of the sudanese embassy here tag el sir mohmmed abbas also attended.

present were li chi, leading member of the host organization and leading members of other organizations concerned.

li chi made a toast at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship. he said: "the industrious and valiant people of the sudan have a glorious tradition of combating imperialism and colonialism and fighting for national independence. under the leadership of president nimeri, the sudanese people have made unremitting efforts and achieved tremendous results in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture. we sincerely rejoice at this."

li chi added: "china and the sudan are both developing countries, belonging to the third world. we are comrades-in-arms on the same battle front against imperialism and colonialism. the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other and forged a profound friendship. we are confident that the visit to china of the sudanese education delegation will surely further the friendship between the people and educational workers of our two countries."

responding, delegation leader osman spoke warmly of the profound friendship between the people of the sudan and china. he said: "both our two countries have a long history, and our two peoples are linked by a traditional friendship." "though different in social system," he added, "our two countries are both developing countries, countries of the third world. we all reject imperialism and colonialism of any form. no force can impair our friendship."

dr. osman hailed the tremendous achievements of china's revolution on education under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung. he said: "we have first-hand experience as regards the influence of imperialist education, which divorces theory from practice. therefore, we must make education beneficial to the society and keep theory inseparable from social practice."

the sudanese delegation arrived in peking by air yesterday on a friendly visit to china.

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Sudanese President

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Sept. 12, 1974)

chang yueh, newly appointed ambassador of the people's republic of china to the democratic republic of the sudan, presented his credentials to sudanese president gaafar mohamed nimeri at the people's palace here today.

after accepting the credentials, president nimeri had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were minister of foreign affairs mansour khalid, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry sayed shreif ahmed and chief of protocol at the people's palace abdel rahim.

chang yueh arrived here on september 7 and was received by the sudanese foreign minister on the following day.

CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: How Can a Mantis Stop a Chariot

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carried a signed article on the increased war budget of the south african racist regime.

entitled "how can a mantis stop a chariot with its arms", the article says: "at a time when the struggles of the people of southern africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism develop victoriously, the finance minister of the south african white racist regime recently announced an approximately 50 per cent increase to its military spending for the current fiscal year. this is a one-third increase over the previous fiscal year and over ten times that of 1960. this shows the consternation of the reactionary south african authorities in face of the excellent situation of the revolution in southern africa."

the article states, "the arms expansion and war preparations by the militaristic south african racist regime are, in its own words, for coping with 'any eventuality' and 'maintaining internal order'.

"the 'eventualities' that worry the reactionary south african authorities are telling blows at the south african and rhodesian white racist regimes from the victorious armed struggles of the angolan and mozambican people against portuguese colonialism."

the article says, "the african peoples are now advancing victoriously along the road of opposing imperialism and colonialism and the positions of colonialism are falling to pieces one after another. by persisting in protracted armed struggle the people of guinea-bissau and mozambique have compelled the portuguese government to accord de jure recognition to the republic of guinea-bissau and recognize the mozambican people's right to independence. in these circumstances do the reactionary south african authorities believe that a few more artillery pieces and

other weapons could check the advance of the african people? this is really ridiculous and pitiable exclamation

"what the reactionary south african authorities call 'maintaining internal order' is stepped-up suppression of the azanian people. with the support of many african countries and people and inspired by the victories of the armed struggle of the peoples in the portuguese colonies, the azanian people's struggle against racism and colonialism has grown rapidly."

"in these circumstances, the reactionary south african regime has cried in alarm that the situation was 'extremely serious' and tried to maintain the 'order' of its tottering rule by suppressing the people's resistance with bayonets. this, naturally, is sheer day-dreaming."

the article concludes: "the increase of military expenditure, arms expansion and war preparations by the white racist regime of south africa are aimed at stemming the revolutionary tide of the african national liberation struggles and keeping south africa intact as the last position of colonialism and racism in africa. however, in face of the surging tide of the african people's revolution, all perverse action of the reactionary south african regime is like the effort of the mantis in the fable, which tries to stop the chariot."

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking from Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

the chinese government delegation headed by vice-minister of communications su chieh returned here by air today after attending the sixth round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway in lusaka, capital of zambia, and paying a friendly visit to tanzania.

greeting the delegation at the airport were kuo lu and peng ming, vice-ministers of communications; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and li heng, deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry.

present were also tanzanian ambassador to china r. s. wambura and charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy here p. besa.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese President and Madame Eyadema Passes Through Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

general gnassingbe eyadema, president of the republic of togo, madame eyadema and their entourage stopped over here by special plane from pyongyang this morning on their way home after concluding their visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were greeted and seen off at the airport by chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and his wife cho lin, vice-foreign minister ho ying, the foreign ministry's deputy director of the african affairs department chao yuan and deputy director of the protocol department kao chien-chung, and chinese ambassador to togo yueh hsin.

also present were gabriel dodji pedanou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy here, and his wife, and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Member of UNESCO Executive Board Leaves for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 12, 1974)

chang wei, chinese member of the executive board of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco), left here for paris yesterday to attend the 95th session of the u.n.e.s.c.o. executive board.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Hai Phong Municipal Delegation of Vietnam Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 11, 1974)

a seven-member hai phong municipal delegation of viet nam arrived here by train this morning on a visit at the invitation of the kwangchow municipal committee of the communist party of china and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

it is headed by le duc thinh, deputy secretary of the hai phong municipal committee of the viet nam workers' party and chairman of the administrative committee of hai phong, and doan duy thanh, member of the administrative committee of hai phong.

they were welcomed at the railway station by chiao lin-yi, first secretary of the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

officials of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow were also present.

the vietnamese comrades were honoured at a banquet this evening given by the c.p.c. kwangchow municipal committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. chiao lin-yi and le duc thinh spoke at the banquet and expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people would be constantly enhanced.

earlier, the vietnamese comrades visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement run by comrade mao tsetung in 1926, and the site of the former viet nam youth training classes run by the late president ho chi minh.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambia Trade Delegation Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 12, 1974)

the zambian trade delegation led by s.k. tambo, minister of state of the ministry of commerce, left here for home yesterday after winding up its friendly visit to china.

during its sojourn in china, the delegation had trade discussions with chinese organizations in peking, tientsin and shanghai and also took time out for sightseeing.

7TH ASIAN GAMES

Chinese Girl Breaks World Archery Record

(NCNA-English Sining, Sept. 13, 1974)

twenty-year-old sung shu-hsien from the peking physical culture institute has collected a total of 585 points in the women's 70-metre double round archery event to improve the listed world record of 580 points.

this is another world record performance by a chinese archer after 18-year-old chiang sheng-ling from east china's shantung province chalked up a new world record with a score of 308 points in the women's 70-metre single round event on september 8.

sung shu-hsien is currently taking part in the national archery tournament held in sining, capital of northwest china's chinghai province.

she scored 294 points in the women's 70-metre single round on september 8 to better the listed national record of 283 points. on the morning of september 10, she collected 291 points with another 36 shots in the 70-metre event. the combined result was five points more than the listed world record.

repeated record-breaking performances at china's national archery tournament bespeak the vigorous development of archery in china.

Iraq, Pakistan, India, China Win Titles in Four Track and Field Events

(NCNA-English Tehra, Sept. 12, 1974)

iraq, pakistan, india and china at the seventh asian games today finished first in the men's 400 metres hurdles, men's 1,500 metres race, men's long jump and women's javelin respectively.

iraq's national record-holder talib faisal al-saffar ran the 400 metres hurdles in 51.69 seconds, breaking the asian games record of 51.70 seconds. the next two finishers were yousef hashem (kuwait) and lehamber singh (india). running almost neck and neck with the kuwaiti and indian hurdlers in most of the distance, saffar gained speed and momentum in the last spurt and came out first.

in the men's 1,500 metres race, pakistan athlete m. younus outpaced the field in 3 minutes 49.30 seconds. running in the middle of the pack in the first lap, he broke away from the pack in the second lap with long strides and stamina and finally edged defending champion susumu noro of japan into the second place. his winning time was 3.9 seconds better than his runner-up performance at the last asian games.

in the men's long jump final, indian athlete t.c. yohannan registered 8.07 metres -- the best mark. japanese athlete t. kawagoe won second place with 7.77 metres. they all broke the asian games record of 7.62 metres.

in the women's javelin event, china's chou mao-chia, 26-year-old tibetan girl, ranked first with a throw of 53.06 metres. her result broke the asian games record of 49.84 metres set by nobuko morita of japan and was 0.30 metres better than her own national record. it was a hard effort as one of her strong rivals, takasaka miedo (japan) had exceeded the 50 metres mark in her first try while chou's first three attempts had not been satisfactory. many spectators rose and applauded her when her best result was announced.

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POEMS ON HISTORY

Twenty-Five Poems on History (With Introduction)

by

Feng Yu-lan (冯友兰)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 14, 1974)

These poems represent a kind of exercise resulting from my recent learning from the workers, peasants and soldiers. In June, I had an opportunity of going to Tientsin to study. "The History of the Struggle Between Confucianism and Legalism" compiled by the worker-comrades at the Tientsin Railway Station and the poems to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius written by the comrades of the poor and lower-middle peasants at the Hsiaochinchuang production brigade of Paoti hsien in the Tientsin municipality gave me a profound course of education. In the old Chinese poems, there was the traditional subject of "chanting history." I thought that I also should write several poems on this subject for participation in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

As soon as I started writing, I discovered there was a big gap between my ideological level and that of the workers and peasants. The first poem I wrote originally ran: "History has all along been most hilarious. The essence and the outward appearance depend on and yet run contrary to one another. If it can really be discerned at one glance, why use Marxism-Leninism?" This is to say that history in the past had stood truth on its head and mixed up the true and the false because the historians could not distinguish clearly between the phenomena and the essence of the historical process. While this may also be true in some cases, the most important question does not lie here. Right at the beginning, the lecture notes of the workers at the Tientsin Railway Station read, "History written in the past was all for 'gilding the faces'

of the reactionary ruling classes. We must study history with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method, reverse the history which had been reversed by the reactionary ruling classes, draw experiences and lessons from history to serve the actual class struggle and the two-line struggle and deepen the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius." In addition, they also clearly pointed out that the history in the past had come to that shape precisely because the historians of the reactionary ruling classes had to serve their classes.

Through comparing the two, I further came to understand that there is at all times class struggle not only in history, but also in the sphere of historiography. I also knew this principle when I talked about it, but in the course of writing, I tended to forget it.

Having understood this point, I changed the original four lines in the first poem into the present four. This was the first harvest in my studies.

Through making revisions as I write in this way, I wrote eighteen poems one after the other.

On my return to Peking in early July, I again participated in a meeting and continued to learn from the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. With more inspiration derived, I wrote seven more poems, making a total of twenty-five poems.

In the course of study, I further realize that so long as an intellectual is willing to make revolution, his first success, no matter how tiny, will be supported by the Party and welcomed by the masses of workers and peasants. I feel that there are many things which I should do. As I have said in my poems, "I am glad to follow the footsteps of the workers and peasants." This means that I have to strive to keep pace with them.

There is still a long way to go in my ideological remolding. If a bit of transformation has been effected, that is also a victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution, a victory for the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and a victory for Chairman Mao's intellectual policy. One poem says, "I am deeply grateful to the aged leader." That means to say, all victories are the victories of Chairman Mao's leadership.

*

1

The dignified national history has run for four thousand years,
But the drifting clouds want to cover up the blue sky.
It's difficult for Confucian scholars to sell their gilding skill,*
For today, the clear mirror of Marxism-Leninism is hung high.

2

The materialism of Philosopher Hsün connects man and heaven;
His first cry drowns the voices of the hundred schools.
All are for paving the way for the new dynasties--
The new laws of Lord Shang and the Essays of Lanling.**

3

Han Fei and Li Szu both appear in court,
One excels in theory, the other in practice;
Helping to usher in a new stage in national history,
They model after late kings and not ancient lords.

4

Ch'in wipes out the six states and rules all,
Unifying the size of carriage wheels, the written language and
ethics in every place;
With Li Szu personally recording his merits on stone tablets,
Can this be an ordinary hymn of praise?

5

As Emperor Ch'in makes tours to the East,
Chao Kao revolts in the middle of the way.
With King Hsiang on the retreat and committing suicide at River Wu,
Liu Pang of Han succeeds Ch'in and chants the song of "Great
Wind."***

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* The workers at the Tientsin Railway Station discussed the "History of the Struggle Between Confucianism and Legalism" and said: "The history written by the Confucian school has stood truth on its head and gilded the faces of the revolutionary ruling classes."

** Hsün Kuang was once the magistrate of Lanling in the State of Ch'u.

*** Han Kao-tsu's "Song of the Great Wind" runs: "The great wind blows and the clouds drift. Having won awe-inspiring reputation within the country I return to my home village. Where can brave men be found to guard all parts of the empire?"

6

Chia I weeps bitterly as he submits his "Peace and Order,"
For the two-line struggle is no commonplace matter.
A political treatise with the principles of Legalism
Has supported Western Han for two hundred years.

7

Who says Emperor Wu of Han worships Confucius?
He mostly employs people like [Sang] Hung-yang.
The family of Han has its own true system,*
Not the "Spring and Autumn Annals" as staged by the Confucian scholars.

8

Wang Ch'ung writes boldly and comes from a poor family.
In the camp of materialism, he commands the great army.
"Questining Confucius" and "Attacking Mencius" dare to slight the past,
And "Praising Han" and "Restoring the Nation" greatly stress the present.

9

In employing people, Emperor Wu of Wei stresses talent and virtue,
Thus dealing a blow at the rule of the influential families.
Don't say that this concerns only elections,
For it's a segment in the two-line struggle.

10

Influential families and hereditary clans occupy lower Yangtze,
With the reduced territories existing in a void.
Fan Chen's "Perishing of the Gods" shatters the karma,
Claims that fallen buds from the branches just drift with the winds.**

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* Emperor Hsüan of Han said, "The Han family has its own system, which mixes the rule by might with the enlightened reign of righteousness."

** Fan Chen said, "A man's life is like a tree of flowers ... which drift with the wind and fall ... They may fall on a cushion or beside the dunghill ... Although the eminent and humble have different routes, where do the cause and effect lie?" (History of Liang)

11

The shattered mountains and rivers are united once again,
And the poor families and common people outweigh the influential clans.
[Wu] Tse-t'ien who dares to declare herself the sovereign,
Is an unprecedented heroine who opposes Confucianism.

12

Han Yü worships Confucianism and carries on the "orthodoxy of teachings";
[Liu] Tsung-yüan spreads Legalism and opposes the title conferment system.
The two idealist and materialist "Discussions on Heaven"
Stand for the struggle between the two lines.

13

With the first emperor of Sung practicing centralism after Ch'in,
The unification of China ends disunity.
What is the use of "half a book of Confucian Analects"?*
Annual tributes are offered to the northern neighbors.

14

Wang An-shih practices reforms, advocates "three don'ts,"
Administers finances and reorganizes the army for self-improvement.
He has deep knowledge of the basic principles of the Legalist school,
And Mid-Hill Hall is memorized for a thousand years.**

15

"With the resourcesfulness and courage to topple all things in the world,
And an ambition to expand the long past.
Lungch'uan's heroic words will be passed on forever,
But Hui-weng was first admired.***

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* When Chao P'u was the prime minister, he bragged to T'aitzung of Sung, saying that with half a book of the Confucian Analects, a reign of peace could be brought about in the nation.

** Wang An-shih's residence at Nanking was called Mid-Hill Hall.

*** Ch'en Liang was also called T'ung-fu and Lung-ch'uan. Chu Hsi was also called Yüan-hui and Hui-weng.

16

Fang-wang living in a country with half of its territory left,
Is unable to see the unification of the empire at his death.
His deathbed instructions are sung lamentably after a thousand years
To teach the country not to lose its former territory.

17

Li Chih's "Book Collection" runs counter to conventions,
and eulogizes [Ch'in] Shih Huang as "an emperor in eternity."
"Burning Books" criticizes Min and Lo
and turns the examination hall into a battlefield.

18

Ch'uanshan discusses history and honors Ch'in,
Widely observes changes and stresses constant progress.
"The Six Classics condemn me for introducing new things,"
But this is a call for toppling old things.

19

The two great armies of iron arms and silver hoes
Fight against heaven and earth, and make the sun and the moon shine
in new skies.
The people most capable of discussing history in the world
Are the workers and peasants who are the makers of history.

20

In the three articles on the "History of the Struggle Between
Confucianism and Legalism"
The relentless spirit of the workers is peerless.
The peasants also wield their great writing brushes,
And poems and songs of criticism are spread everywhere.

21

The eight hundred million people in China discuss history together,
Sweep away the fog and see the blue sky.
Truth is restored to the national history of a thousand years,
And once the truth is restored, it is even more brilliant.

22

Using the present to discuss the past is not to stress the past;
Using the past to examine the present is to esteem the present.
Please look at those who "return to propriety" today,
Where can their broken spears that have sunk into the sand be found?

23

Today, the workers and peasants are the main forces
Who unfurl the banner and sound the drums at the conference of
"Ch'ienmen."
The tigers at the Tiger Temple are but paper tigers;*
How can they resist the real storm of the revolution?

24

Gusts of strong wind sweep away the remnant clouds,
And the thunder and lightning startle the neighbors all around.
Tracing from the ancient times to the present day,
Initial achievements have been arranged for the successors.

25

I was formerly a worshipper of Confucius,
But now I am glad to follow the footsteps of the workers and peasants.
I was wrong in the past, but now I am right. For my reform
I am deeply grateful to the aged leader.

* * *

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* Emperor Chang of Eastern Han convened a meeting at the White Tiger Temple to propagate Confucian ideas.

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

Criticize Lin Piao's Right-Deviation Opportunist Line in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign

- a factual account of the general criticism meeting of the commanders and fighters of the 6th company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 14, 1974)

In the conference room of the 6th company of a certain unit under the Peking Garrison Command, a battle to criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line had started. Political instructor Comrade Wang Hsing-li rose to his feet said solemnly, "Comrades, our company is in the course of penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao's bourgeois military line, and through combining study with discussion and criticism, everyone has come to further understand the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line. Today, the cadres and fighters of our whole company and those leaders personally involved in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and trying by every means to interfere with and disrupt Chairman Mao's strategic decisions and operation policies, so as to rip off the masks of so-called "ever victorious general," "gifted military strategist," and "consistently correct" from Lin Piao, reverse once again the history that had been reversed by Lin Piao and his sworn confederates and restore history to its true colors."

The political instructor had scarcely finished when one by one the comrades spoke out in criticism.

Criticize Lin Piao's Opposition to Chairman Mao's Guideline of Military Operations for Moving Southward to the Peiping-Liaoning Line To Seal Off Chiang's Forces in the Northeast for Annihilation One by One

Hu Hsing-p'ei (squad leader):

At the end of 1947, Chairman Mao used the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to make a far-sighted and incise analysis the nationwide situation. He clearly pointed out, "The Chinese people's revolutionary war has now reached a turning point. That is, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has beaten back the offensive of several million reactionary troops of Chiang Kai-shek, the running dog of the United States of America, and gone over to the offensive." By July 1948, the War of Liberation had entered its third year. The national political and military situation was extremely favorable to us. The time was ripe for fighting a strategic battle of decision. On the eve of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign our army had 700,000 men in its main forces and 300,000 local troops in the Northeast theater of war, while the enemy had only 480,000-odd regular troops that were separately tied up in the three isolated areas of Changchun, Shenyang and Chinchow on the Peiping-Liaoning line. After the movements for

land reform, Party consolidation, the development of production, etc., the broad masses of people in our liberated areas had greatly raised their awareness and displayed great revolutionary enthusiasm for supporting the front with manpower and material resources in an endless stream. According to the situation marked by the balance of forces between the enemy side and our side in the Northeast, the great leader Chairman Mao resolutely decided to launch the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign and issued to the PLA in the Northeast the combat call for daring to fight "an unprecedented large battle of annihilation" and annihilate the troops of the Kuomintang reactionaries in the Northeast on the spot.

But Lin Piao took the Right-deviation opportunist stand and used subjective idealism to make an erroneous survey of the situation. He failed to see the prominent changes in the political, economic and military situation of the whole country favorable to us but unfavorable to the enemy. He over-estimated the strength of the enemy and under-estimated the strength of the people, and failed to see that the time was ripe for fighting a battle of decision and that it was basically possible to topple Chiang Kai-shek within a short period. Consequently, he opposed fighting a strategic battle of decision with the enemy and refused to carry out Chairman Mao's policy of fighting a strategic battle of decision by moving southward to the Peiping-Liaoning line to seal off the Chiang forces in the Northeast for annihilation one by one.

Chang Kuang-liang (fighter):

According to the development of the military situation in the whole country, Chairman Mao scientifically foresaw that a large-scale military operation would have to be launched in the south of Northeast China. In October 1947, Chairman Mao directed Lin Piao to switch over the main prongs of attack toward the Peiping-Liaoning and Peiping-Suiyuan lines. However, Lin Piao actually showed his antagonism by saying that "there is no battle to fight" there. In February 1948, Chairman Mao again clearly instructed Lin Piao to move southward to control the Peiping-Liaoning line so as to seal off the Chiang forces in the Northeast for annihilation one by one. Under the pretext of attacking Changchun, Lin Piao kept the main forces of our army on the northern front. He frenziedly attacked Chairman Mao's strategic disposition of troops as "not right and proper," and described his own set of views as the "fundamental views of military operations."

Having been criticized again and again by Chairman Mao and the Military Affairs Committee Lin Piao after over three months of resistance had to admit in July 1948 that he had no absolute confidence in the attack of Changchun and expressed his willingness to carry out the policy of fighting in the south. However, he still fabricated such pretexts as food supply, transportation difficulties, etc., to delay the southward movement. Chairman Mao severely criticized Lin Piao. Under such circumstances Lin Piao had no alternative but to make disposition of his troops for moving southward in the first half of September 1948.

Chang Chia-ch'en (holder of an order of great merit and rear service political commissar of a certain unit under the Garrison Command):

Although Lin Piao was compelled to carry out order by moving southward to the Peiping-Liaoning line, he had not made up his mind to attack Chinchow. I had personally participated in the Liaohsi-Shenyang campaign. At that time, the army unit to which I belonged moved southward to the area of Hsinmin and Peichen and hovered there for several days. As we see it now, this was entirely a deliberate attempt of Lin Piao to resist Chairman Mao's instructions. It was precisely Lin Piao's repeated vacillation and hesitation and passive avoidance of war that procrastinated the timetable of attack on Chinchow by our army.

Lin Piao was an arch warlord who was mindful only of the interests of his mountain stronghold but paid not the least attention to the whole situation, and had no knowledge of himself or the other side. When he used food supply and transportation difficulties as excuses at that time, he was just talking nonsense! During the period of the War of Liberation, the Party, government and people in the areas of the Northeast showed very high enthusiasm for fighting and rendered unusually timely support. Grain, meat and vegetable supplies were provided in an endless stream. Both coarse and fine grain, both dry and fresh vegetables were made available. At times, they even fetched us dainties from the mountains, such as edible tree fungus, lan-hua vegetables (兰花菜), boars, yellow goats and meat from a species of roe. Even after we came to Liaohsi and the area of Jehol, we felt no shortage of food. Even though we sometimes encountered some difficulties, they were overcome one by one by the revolutionary fighters of Chairman Mao. Lin Piao talked about this and that difficulty. To tell the truth, sought to use difficulty as an excuse to resist Chairman Mao's instructions.

Criticize Lin Piao's Resistance against Chairman Mao's Selection of the Strategic Direction for a Resolute Attack on Chinchow

Wang Hsing-li (political instructor):

Lin Piao not only tried by every means to oppose Chairman Mao's strategic decisions. He feared the enemy as if he were a tiger, passively avoided war, dared not fight an unprecedented large battle of annihilation and dared not take big strides forward to fight the enemy on the flanks and in the rear. Furthermore, on the question of the choosing the direction for launching the main attack in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, he likewise vigorously interfered with and resisted Chairman Mao's policy of military operations that called for the concentration of the main forces for attacking and capturing Chinchow first.

Liu Yung-ch'ing (fighter):

In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, where should the main attack of our army be directed at in order to be of help toward the total annihilation of the enemy in the Northeast and the war situation in the whole country? This was the key question guiding the campaign. Taking the Marxist stand and with the whole situation in mind the great leader Chairman Mao decided to direct the main attack against Chinchow. This was because the enemy troops at various points from Chinchow to Shanhaikuan were isolated and scattered and it was more practical and reliable to attack and destroy the enemy there to win victory. Fighting in Chinchow would induce the enemy troops in Changchun and Shenyang to come to its aid. In this way we could attack both Chinchow and the reinforcements, annihilate the effective strength of the enemy on the move, and benefit the development of the campaign. Chinchow was on the main route leading from the Northeast to the south of the Great Wall. Only by attacking and capturing Chinchow could we cut off the links between the enemies in the Northeast and North China, create a situation for "beating dogs behind closed doors" and annihilate completely the enemies in the Northeast within the confines of the Northeast. Because of this, Chairman Mao again and again instructed Lin Piao: We should first consider fighting in Chinchow and should also be prepared to use our main forces on that line, to ignore the enemies at Changchun and Shenyang, and at the time of attacking Chinchow to annihilate those enemies that might come from Changchun and Shenyang to aid Chinchow. Subsequent facts showed that Chairman Mao's selection of Chinchow as a main direction of attack was a brilliant decision.

However, Lin Piao wilfully resisted Chairman Mao's policy of military operations that called for attacking Chinchow first and said that "we do not intend to attack Chinchow" but planned to "attack Ch'engte right away." Following this, he again called for steering clear of Chinchow and "attacking Shanhaikuan." Chairman Mao immediately criticized these extremely erroneous views of his.

Wang Feng-shan (deputy squad leader):

Chairman Mao had at that time explicitly instructed Lin Piao: "Even if none of the other objectives is attained, so long as Chinchow is captured, you will have won the initiative, which will be a great victory." But Lin Piao racked his brains to resist Chairman Mao's instructions. On October 2, 1948, after the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign started with a bang, when our army had annihilated the enemies defending I hsien, Hsingch'eng, Suichung and other cities and was at the crucial moment of continuously pushing forward with the offensive, Lin Piao again resisted Chairman Mao's decision on capturing Chinchow and put forward the so-called "suggestion" to transfer the main forces back to fight in Changchun in a vain attempt to throttle to death half way Chairman Mao's personally initiated Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. At that time, Chairman Mao severely criticized this extremely wrong idea of Lin Piao's. The vicious aim of Lin Piao in opposing the attack and capture Chinchow was to turn the Liaohsi-Shenyang

Campaign into a battle to put to rout and chase away the enemy in the Northeast and nothing more. To insure the swift and total annihilation of the enemies defending Chinchow, Chairman Mao gave Lin Piao repeated instructions and again and again admonished him not to waver in his determination in capturing Chinchow. But Lin Piao was at all times full of misgivings and was hesitant and indecisive, as though he was afraid of the wolf in front and the tiger behind. The series of repulsive performances made by him on the question of attacking Chinchow and the enemy reinforcements fully exposed the hideous features of his Right-deviation opportunism.

Li Ch'eng-fu (holder of an order of great merit and deputy chief of staff of a certain unit under the Garrison Command):

Chairman Mao resolutely rectified Lin Piao's Right-deviation opportunist errors and personally made arrangements for the attack of Chinchow. He used six columns and artillery columns to attack Chinchow, placed three columns in the areas of Heishan and Tahushan to intercept the enemy coming from Shenyang to the aid of Chinchow and two columns along the line east and west of T'ashan to intercept the enemy reinforcements and coming from west of Chinchow and the Hulu Island to the aid of Chinchow, and used one column and eleven independent divisions to encircle Changchun. Such dispositions of troops were for concentrating superior forces to fight battles of annihilation. The dispositions of troops for attacking the enemy reinforcements could not only attack the enemy reinforcements but also be used as reserve forces for attacking Chinchow. Actually eleven columns were used to attack Chinchow. Consequently, the victory won in the attack and capture of Chinchow was the result of Chairman Mao's personal dispositions and personal command. This is an iron-clad fact, and anyone who wants to tamper with such history can only be daydreaming.

At the time of attacking Chinchow, the army unit to which I belonged was placed east of Tashan to intercept the enemy reinforcements from west of Chinchow and the Hulu Island to the aid of Chinchow. T'ashan-pao over 20 kilometers away from Chinchow was a place which the enemy reinforcements coming from west of Chinchow and the Hulu Island to the aid of Chinchow had to pass through. Only by intercepting enemy reinforcements coming to the aid of Chinchow could we insure the triumphant progress of the attack on Chinchow. After moving into the areas for interception, the army unit was high in morale, strong in fighting spirit and great in determination. With the energetic support of the masses, it firmly laid hold of every opportunity to build defense works and also put forward such slogans as be resolute in "contending for every inch of land and live or fall with our positions," "defend our positions till death," etc., to insure the capture of Chinchow. For the sake of extricating the enemies at Chinchow from the fate of annihilation and averting defeat in the Northeast, Chiang Kai-shek put very heavy stakes here. With seven divisions transferred from Shantung and North China, plus the original four divisions from Chinchow and the Hulu Island, the eleven divisions attacked by turns for six days and nights under the cover of a strong barrage from the

gunboats. They suffered heavy casualties and ended up with defeat. With the enemy reinforcements intercepted, the army units attacking Chinchow spent only 31 hours to capture Chinchow. Over 100,000 enemy troops defending the city were completely wiped out. This was a most effective criticism against Lin Piao's Right-deviation opportunist line.

One of the focal points of the struggle between two military lines in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign was the problem of where to attack first. The capture of Chinchow caused the enemy in Changchun to stage an uprising and capitulate. Could an attack on Changchun make the enemy stage an uprising and surrender? Obviously, this would not take place. Lin Piao's opposition to Chairman Mao's directive to resolutely attack and capture Chinchow fully exposed his Right-deviation opportunist features.

Criticize Lin Piao's Opposition to Chairman Mao's Directive on the Rapid Dispatch of Troops To Control Yingk'ou and Block the Enemy's Retreat

Wang Hsing-li:

In the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Lin Piao disrupted everything and interfered with Chairman Mao's strategic dispositions and policy of military operations in every way. He was fundamentally not the "commander" responsible for the victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign but was a stumbling block to the triumphant progress of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign. After our Northeast Field Army captured Chinchow, Lin Piao resisted Chairman Mao's instructions and refused to send troops to control Yingk'ou, thus enabling a group of enemies to escape. He had therefore committed an unpardonable crime toward the people.

Chou Chih-hsüan (fighter):

After our army captured Chinchow, the Peking-Liaoning line was completely cut off. This left Chiang Kai-shek in a panic-stricken state. He hurried to Shenyang to call an emergency military conference to study counter-measures in an attempt to run away. Chairman Mao with an insight into everything long ago wisely predicted that after the enemy plot to reoccupy Chinchow and reopen the Peiping-Liaoning line was smashed, Yingk'ou would naturally become the only avenue for the enemy to escape to south of the Great Wall, and that only by sealing off Yingk'ou and cutting off the enemy's retreat by sea could the aim of completely wiping out the enemy in the Northeast on the spot be attained. Because of this, Chairman Mao more than once urgently instructed Lin Piao by wire, ordering him to deploy adequate forces to rapidly control Yingk'uo and prevent the enemy from escaping southward. But Lin Piao again and again resisted Chairman Mao's directive and nonsensically said that our army "saw no more need to head for Yingk'ou." Because Lin Piao again and again resisted Chairman Mao's order and hindered military operations, over 10,000 enemy troops were allowed to escape by sea from Yingk'ou.

What Lin Piao did was not only a reflection of his Right-deviation opportunist thought marked by his consistent fear of the enemy but also a great exposure of his bourgeois military line of fighting a battle to rout the enemy.

History Brooks No Tampering

Wang Hsing-li:

Through criticizing Lin Piao's crimes in undermining the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, what conclusions could we draw? Lin Piao was basically not a so-called "gifted military strategist" and "ever victorious general." Then why did Lin Piao's sworn confederates play him up in this way?

Shih Yü-feng (squad leader):

The seizure of the opportunity to launch the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, the selection of the main direction of attack, the disposition and use of troops for the campaign were all made under personal planning, arrangement and command of Chairman Mao. The victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign was a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian military line over Lin Piao's Right-deviation opportunist line, a result of the resolute implementation of Chairman Mao's military line by the broad masses of commanders and fighters, and a result of the brave fighting of the armymen and people of the Northeast. When the War of Liberation took up the strategic offensive, Chairman Mao had pointed out, "A review of the whole situation shows one truth. Provided we firmly oppose conservatism, fear of the enemy and fear of difficulties, and provided we follow the general strategy of the Central Committee of the Party and its directive on the ten great principles of operation, we can go on the offensive and wipe out vast numbers of enemy troops." These teachings of Chairman Mao's were a most effective criticism against Lin Piao's Right-deviation opportunist line. In the process of the whole Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, Chairman Mao constantly waged a resolute tit-for-tat struggle against Lin Piao's Right-deviation opportunist line and checked and rectified his erroneous course of action.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Through study and criticism, we have deeply understood this truth. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is a guarantee for winning a revolutionary victory. Carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will lead us to victory and running counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will end up in failure. This is a truth which has again and again been proved by the revolutionary history of China. From the struggle between the two kinds of military thought and the two military lines in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, we have come to understand more deeply that "a correct political and military line does not emerge and develop naturally and peacefully but is born and developed in the struggle for production."

Kuo I-ling (clerk):

Flattery is for hoodwinking the world which is aimed at restoration. Chairman Mao teaches us, "To overthrow a political power, it is always necessary first of all to create public opinion, to do work in the ideological sphere. This is true for the revolutionary class as well as for the counter-revolutionary class." Lin Piao and his sworn confederates tampered with the historical facts and imitated Confucius and Mencius' method of "concealing shame for the venerable, concealing mistakes for men of virtue and concealing ailments for the close ones." They adopted the forms of publishing memoirs, writing articles, etc., to completely conceal the true features of Lin Piao who was Right-leaning and conservative and who passively avoided war, to conceal Chairman Mao's criticism against him and to conceal the harm brought to the revolutionary cause by Lin Piao's mistakes. They maliciously depreciated Chairman Mao's brilliant decisions and correct guidance in the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign, tried their utmost to flatter and embellish Lin Piao who had won fame by cheating the world, and described Lin Piao as a "brilliant and wise leader consistently correct," an "extraordinary genius," an "outstanding Marxist political activist and military strategist," etc. One "golden" laurel after another was placed on the head of Lin Piao and one revolutionary garb after another was put on the body of Lin Piao. Lin Piao was simply made the all-perfect "sage" of the world of today. In this way, the glorious history of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign was tampered with and stood on its head by Lin Piao and his confederates. But lies could not cover up the iron-clad historical facts. The history that had been reversed must be reversed again.

Lin Piao's sworn confederates fabricated all kinds of lies to play up Lin Piao in a big way with the criminal intention to create counter-revolutionary opinion in a vain attempt to make use of the great victory of the Liaohsi-Shenyang Campaign as a means to embellish Lin Piao, build monuments in his honor and present him as the "commander" and "correct leader" of the PLA, so that he could have "everything under his command" and "everything at his disposal" when launching a counter-revolutionary armed coup. However, "bragging and lying means moral destruction and it will inevitably lead to political destruction." No matter how Lin Piao and his sworn confederates toyed with various vile and base tactics, they could not in the least save Lin Piao from the ignominious end of sinking into the sand with his broken spear.

Wang Hsing-li:

To realize the vicious aim of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and restoring capitalism, the renegade and traitor Lin Piao rabidly pushed the bourgeois military line. We must, in compliance with the instructions of the Party Central Committee, seriously study Chairman Mao's military writings and thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois

military line, so that our army could forever triumphantly forge ahead along Chairman Mao's proletarian military line. This criticism meeting is going to end here. We must continue to study hard, fight hard and win a new victory in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and Reporter

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WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

How China Selects and Trains Her College Students

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1974)

china's institutes of higher learning today select their students from among workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience and give them a training designed to turn them into workers with both socialist consciousness and a high level of education.

china now has more than 300 institutes of higher education. their total enrolment runs into several hundreds of thousands. their range of study extends to all departments of the arts, sciences, engineering and other fields.

including students of china's minority nationalities, more than 80,000 graduates from among the first worker-peasant-soldier students enrolled during the great proletarian cultural revolution are already playing an active role in their various spheres of work. they are rated highly not only for their basic knowledge but also for their revolutionary consciousness, their wholehearted service to the people and their capacity to analyse and solve problems.

tsinghua, china's well-known engineering university with a history of more than 60 years, has trained more than 2,000 graduates of this kind. all the items of field work which they undertook prior to graduation were closely connected with real problems of production and construction. eighty per cent of their results have been put to practical use. some show fairly high scientific attainment and have made a good impression in scientific and technical circles.

by the end of 1973, new china had trained 12 times as many university students as old china did in the twenty years before liberation. this figure does not include graduates from universities and colleges run by factories and rural districts. china's more than 50 minority nationalities, which had no institutes of higher learning before, now have their own college graduates.

the selection and training of students involves a sharp struggle between the two educational lines which have emerged since liberation. the central question is whether education is to serve to restore capitalism or to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and develop socialism.

liu shao-chi and company, who had usurped part of the leadership before the cultural revolution, imposed a revisionist line in education. they imitated the kind of educational system prevalent in the capitalist world

or copied that of soviet revisionism. the sole criterion in the selection of university students was the number of marks they got in the entrance examination for middle school graduates. workers, peasants and soldiers, the masters of new china, found the doors of the institutes of higher education closed to them.

by contrast, students are now selected from among outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers. most of these young people are middle school graduates who have done at least two years' work in rural people's communes, factories, mines or in the people's liberation army. enrolment is on the principle of voluntary application; plus recommendation by the masses, which is based on the applicants' socialist consciousness and their work and study. then the applications have to be approved by the leadership and re-examined by the colleges concerned.

a proportion of the students admitted are older workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres. they have rich practical experience and special allowances are made for their age and educational level.

facts over the past few years prove that several years of physical labour in factories or villages not only provide students with various kinds of practical knowledge useful for their specialized studies, but more important, strengthen their ties with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and give them a deeper insight into the revolutionary thinking, feelings and needs of the masses. this is very important for the students' understanding that they are studying and working for the revolution.

predominating in the colleges and universities before the cultural revolution were intellectuals whose bourgeois world outlook had not been properly remoulded. they spread among the students the old notions of working for fame and privileged positions, of seeking ease and comfort, and of looking down upon physical labour and the working people. today, from the very first lesson the worker-peasant-soldier students are taught how to serve the people and understand class struggle, so that they can become worthy successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, china started a revolution in education and carried through a whole series of changes -- in the educational system and policy and in teaching content and method.

formerly, the colleges used to run five-year courses, and in medical colleges courses ran to as much as eight years. the students buried themselves in books, recited second-hand facts and learned things by rote; they had very few contacts with society. they did not know how the workers work or the peasants farm. their thinking and class feeling were incompatible with those of the workers and peasants. they left school with a good deal of book

knowledge but no understanding of problems that called for urgent solution in the course of building socialism. what they had learned was a far cry from what social production needed.

today china's colleges and universities are making a trial run of three-year courses. though the period of learning is less, the students learn much more than before and what they learn is useful to china's socialist construction. this achievement is based on chairman mao's educational policy -- "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour." education is no longer conducted exclusively in the college buildings but in the whole of society and especially amidst the labouring people. it is closely combined with china's socialist revolution and construction.

university departments of science and engineering operate a new system that combines teaching, scientific research and productive labour. they have regular contact with factories and rural people's communes and often, too, run plants and farms of their own. this closely links students and teachers with the workers and peasants and combines education with productive labour, scientific theory with practical production and construction. as a result, the students know clearly why they should study and how to apply their learning in practice.

the students and teachers of architecture and building and of the engineering departments of tungchi university in shanghai have established regular contact with the corresponding designing institutes and building companies. they often hold their theoretical classes on the construction sites while taking part in practical building work. during their three-year course of study, each of the more than 200 students enrolled in 1970 joined in designing and constructing five typical projects on the average. from start to finish, the aim of the teachers and students on the construction sites was to enrich their rudimentary knowledge of building and their grasp of basic theory in dynamics and mathematics. they then took part in designing and constructing several much more difficult projects.

examples of the achievements of this "open-door education", as it is termed in china, are plentiful. with the help of a designing institute, the electronic instruments plant run by peking university succeeded in planning and trial-producing an integrated circuit digital electronic computer that does a million calculations per second. in the course of building the computer, students specializing in this field took part in the work of adjusting and operating it, which in turn enabled them to get a better grasp of computer theory. formerly, the students of this specialty in the university spent most of their six-year course learning about computers from books.

prior to the cultural revolution, peking's tsinghua university did run a few factories, but the students

seldom took part in any physical labour. the practical courses in the factories were regarded simply as a step in the process of "training engineers". they were not designed to change the situation in which the students were divorced from the workers and peasants and looked down upon manual labour. now, in addition to its links with other plants, tsinghua university has nine factories and 21 workshops of its own. workers from these factories take part in the various stages of teaching work and also join the teachers in training the students. this has strengthened the leadership given in the university by the working class. this method of teaching and learning and taking part in productive labour has deepened the love of labour and the class feeling which teachers and students have for the workers and peasants.

students of the arts spend over one-third of their time every year working with their teachers in factories, rural people's communes or people's liberation army units. their purpose is to take the workers, peasants and soldiers as their teachers, to participate in the socialist revolution, such as the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, to make social surveys and to combine classroom teaching with practice.

all this is in addition to their systematic study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and of history, literature and other specialized fields. students of the arts have made a radical break with the former practice of burying themselves in books, and are able to apply marxist-leninist theory in analysing and solving problems.

peking university has seven departments in the arts, including chinese language and literature, history, philosophy and political economy. during their three years at college, the first worker-peasant-soldier graduates from these departments went to 18 provinces and municipalities, visiting the taching oilfield, the tachai production brigade and other advanced units in industry and agriculture. as a result, they wrote several thousand theoretical articles, investigation reports, and items of fiction and reportage. they also helped factories and mines, government institutions and rural people's communes to run more than 600 classes and evening schools for the study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao. all this has helped the students to deepen and enrich their theoretical knowledge, and has raised their ability to undertake investigations and study and to do mass work and writing.

among the changes in teaching methods, teaching materials are distributed before class and teachers and students discuss them together. sometimes experienced worker-peasant-soldier students give lectures.

teaching material has been greatly transformed. faculty members and students, in cooperation with workers, peasants and soldiers, engineers and technicians,

have compiled new teaching material which draws on advanced scientific theory and is closely linked with practice. more than 12,000 different items of new teaching material have been compiled in china.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Major Irrigation Project in Central China Put into Use

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 14, 1974)

a major irrigation project, which forms an important part of the gigantic tanchiangkou water control project in the upper reaches of central china's han river, a major tributary of the yangtze, was completed in the main and put into use recently.

the structures that were completed in the tanchiang canal project include: a 6,700-metre-long tunnel which is seven metres in width and height and allows water to pass at a rate of 100 cubic metres per second; 63 kilometres of main trunk canal; 1,852 metres of channels; a 4,320-metre-long aqueduct with a flowing capacity of 35 to 38 cubic metres per second; and more than 180 sluice gates, culverts, bridges and tunnels.

the project was built in line with the principle of self-reliance and hard work by the joint effort of workers and rural commune members in hsiangyang and kuanghua counties in northern hupeh province. construction started in the winter of 1969.

completion of the project has freed 146,000 hectares of farmland in the two traditionally arid and low-yield counties from the threat of drought.

the people of these areas built ponds and other irrigation facilities after liberation to improve farm production. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary committees of hupeh province and the hsiangyang administrative region decided to improve local farming conditions further by building an irrigation canal to lead in water from the tanchiang river.

in the course of construction, the builders displayed great socialist enthusiasm. great numbers of skilled surveyors electric welders and steel-skeleton binding and concrete pouring operators were trained through learning on the job. they also made some equipment by local methods.

the tanchiangkou water control project, designed and constructed by china's own effort, is a key to the complete control and all-round development of the han river for the multiple purposes of flood prevention, power generation, irrigation, shipping and fish breeding. with its first-stage already completed, it has effectively controlled the flow of the upper reaches of the han river and achieved initial results in freeing the river's middle and lower reaches from the threat of flood.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

East China Region Raises More Pigs

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Sept. 14, 1974)

chinhua administrative region of chekiang province, a pig-raising centre in east china, has made rapid progress in this undertaking.

in 1973, the region raised 5,173,800 pigs, averaging more than one per capita. the number of pigs in stock at the end of june this year far surpassed that of the same 1973 period.

pig raising has provided large quantities of good-quality organic fertilizer for farmland and thus promoted the growth of grain and cotton production. the region's yield of grain surpassed 7.5 tons per hectare two years running, while that of cotton topped 0.75 tons per hectare. the region reaped another good harvest of spring and summer crops this year. output of spring grain was forty per cent more than last year.

chinhua region has a long history of pig raising. the "chinhua ham" produced there is known both at home and abroad. but the number of pigs dropped steeply under the predatory rule of the kuomintang reactionaries in the old society. it developed with big strides only after liberation. in a note to the book "socialist upsurge in china's countryside" in 1955, our great leader chairman mao commended the shanghua production brigade in lanchi county of this region for its achievements in raising pigs.

since then, the brigade has conscientiously carried out chairman mao's relevant instructions. in 1973, it raised a total of 2,444 pigs, or 7.5 per household. party organizations at all levels in chinhua region energetically popularized the experience of the brigade and promoted the simultaneous development of grain production and pig raising.

people's communes and brigades in the region had 20,700 collective pig farms in 1973 and more than five times as many pigs as in 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. at the same time, peasant households were encouraged to raise pigs, turn over manure to the collective and sell hogs to the state. measures were taken to help the poor and lower-middle peasants raise pigs. the number of pigs raised by peasant households in the region in 1973 rose by fifty per cent over that of 1965.

while getting part of the pig-feed from the collective and the state, commune members themselves endeavoured to enlarge the supply of it in the spirit of self-reliance. many counties and production brigades introduced the method of making fermented pig-feed.

to prevent and treat swine diseases, the counties, districts and communes in chinhua region have set up more than 400 veterinary stations with more than 800 professional and 6,000 peasant-turned veterinaries.

MACHINE TOOLS

Shenyang Machine Tools Plant Remodels Its Products

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 14, 1974)

one of china's major machine tool making plants, the shenyang no. 1 plant, has remodelled all its 40 products to bring them up to date. the new models are designed by its own technicians.

a machine repair works at the time of liberation, in the early post-liberation days the plant could only make pulley lathes. then, between 1953 and 1955, it was transformed and expanded and it started to mass produce machine tools based on foreign models, with some added varieties and in greater quantities.

now the newly remodelled machine tools, crystallizing the rich experience of chinese machine tool makers, who have assimilated advanced chinese and foreign techniques, all show marked improvements in structure and performance, in accuracy of machining technology and in the automation of work processes compared with the old-type products.

production at the plant is also rising steadily. it produced 12 per cent more large-size machine tools and nine per cent more precision machine tools in the first

eight months of this year than in the corresponding 1973 period. and it supplied all parts of the country with more high-quality new machine tools.

the biggest changes were made during and since the cultural revolution which began eight years ago. the workers, cadres and technicians criticized the philosophy of servility to things foreign and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and expressed determination to design and produce more and better machine tools for socialist construction.

"three-in-one" designing groups, i.e. groups composed of workers, leading cadres and technicians, have been set up in all the workshops. the group in the no. 9 workshop, which produces precision leading screw lathes, designed and made a prototype of a new lathe after dozens of experiments stretching over five months. the new lathe has now replaced the old foreign model of the forties.

throughout, the leading group maintained great confidence in the high aspirations and ability of the chinese workers armed with mao tsetung thought. the technicians and cadres joined the workers in the trial-production and often stayed on in the workshop at night. the successful new model has adopted several kinds of advanced technology, cut down the number of accessories by one third, and raised the accuracy of the lathe.

technicians and workers in another workshop pooled their wisdom and turned out a new lathe which machines ultra-strong oil pipes. the former product was technically backward and could not meet the needs of china's expanding oil industry.

in all the workshops the workers adopted various effective measures to reach a new level of production by bringing their revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative into full play.

SPORTS

China's Sports for Mass Participation Movement

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

chinese competitors in the current 7th asian games in tehran come from the sports movement of a hundred million worker, peasant and soldier sports enthusiasts. among the 269 competitors, 77 are workers and peasants, the rest being people's liberation army men, students, teachers and functionaries.

mass participation has been a salient feature of new china's physical culture and sports movement over the past quarter of a century. in old china, sports were an entertainment for a few rich and privileged while the poverty-stricken labouring people had no access to them, let alone entering an international meet.

expanding socialist construction and improving people's living standards since the founding of new china in 1949 have laid a solid foundation for mass sports activities, drawing an ever-growing number of people, including the aged.

physical culture and sports are part of new china's socialist cause. as early as 1952, chairman mao issued the instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", which has since served as a principle guiding china's socialist sports. the people's government provides funds and necessary facilities for mass sports activities. factories, rural people's communes, schools and government offices all have their own sports facilities. people are not just enthusiastic spectators, but take an active part in sports to develop physical fitness so as better to serve the cause of socialist construction.

callisthenics done to music broadcast by the radio or over local public address systems have perhaps the widest following in china. the state council stipulates that factory workers, shop assistants and office personnel should have a work break in the morning and afternoon for such body-building exercises. the exercises consist of routines progressing from simple to complicated ones and requiring gradually increasing effort. a new set of exercises is issued every few years to suit the improving standards of the people's health in general. the set of exercises now in use is the fifth of a series.

specialists in physical culture have cooperated with medical and scientific workers in evolving specific exercises for workers doing different jobs. a set of

exercises for shop assistants, for instance, includes more knee bending and leg exercises. seven other sets of such exercises have been worked out this year for iron and steel makers, miners, building workers, spinners and weavers, electronics industry workers and truck drivers.

the taching oilfield, one of china's biggest, has well over 1,000 sports grounds, including tracks, football fields, basketball courts and ice skating rinks. oil-drilling teams which work in the field all the year round usually build makeshift basketball courts as they move from one worksite to another.

chairman mao's famous swims in the yangtze river have inspired tens of millions of people, especially the young, to swim in rivers, lakes, reservoirs and the sea. a total of 2.1 million people in east china's coastal city of tsingtao swam in summer 1973. such is the zest of the local peasants for swimming that tungkuan county in south china's kwangtung province has been reputed as the home of swimmers. six members of the chinese swimming team to the 7th asian games come from this county, two being peasants and the rest middle school students.

china's mass sports have produced quite a few record breakers. chinese sportsmen have bettered world records in men's and women's high jump, swimming, weightlifting, shooting, archery and other events.

good results have been returned by chinese table tennis and badminton players in international competitions.

the primary objective of china's mass sports is to build up the people's health. while the general standards of sports can be improved only on the basis of popularization, the improved standards in turn give new impetus to a still more vigorous growth of mass sports activities. as one of the welcome measures to popularize sports, arrangements have been made during the great proletarian cultural revolution to move some of the matches in national tournaments to factories, rural people's communes and army camps. two-thirds of the 182 matches in this year's national basketball tournament were played on courts belonging to grassroots units.

top table tennis and badminton players and gymnasts often go to factories and villages to work alongside the workers and peasants, receiving re-education from them while giving exhibitions for them. the farthest trip took a group of experienced sportsmen to tibet, the roof of the world, in southwest china.

chinese sportsmen stand for "friendship first, competition second". their primary goal in competition is to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship among chinese sportsmen themselves as well as between the sportsmen and people of china and those of other countries, while sharing experience

for common progress. chinese sportsmen stint no effort in competition in order to produce the best possible form, give full scope to their style of play and show sportsmanship so as to enhance unity with their counterparts. they are opposed to the practice of seeking wins and personal honours at the expense of sportsmanship.

china's minority nationalities have a great liking for sports, particularly their own traditional sports. the mongolians and tibetans like horse racing, wrestling and archery best. chalaka and wujihche, two mongolian girls, and han yu-lu, a peasant of hui nationality from northwest china's chinghai province, have had the honour of capturing individual titles at national archery tournaments.

in socialist new china, sports facilities are generally provided by the state, factories or people's communes. well-furnished gymnasiums, stadiums and swimming pools have been constructed in big and medium-sized cities with state funds. parachuting towers, shooting ranges, skiing courses and velodromes have been built in some places.

physical culture institutes were established in peking and five other major cities to train physical culture instructors and coaches. many teachers' colleges have physical culture faculties. all these institutes and colleges are well equipped with sports facilities.

china is increasing her friendly sports exchanges with other countries. last year chinese sportsmen exchanged visits with their friends in 109 countries and regions, 70 per cent of them in asia, africa and latin america.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

a bulgarian scientific and technical delegation flew here today to attend the 12th session of the sino-bulgarian commission for scientific and technical cooperation. leader of the delegation is s. sulemezov, head of the bulgarian group to the commission and chairman of the bulgarian central cooperative union.

greeting the delegation at the airport were yang li-kung, head of the chinese group to the commission and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and all members of the chinese group.

on hand were also bulgarian ambassador to china constantine grigorov and commercial counsellor angel borisov of the bulgarian embassy here.

the bulgarian guests were entertained at a dinner given by vice-minister yang li-kung this evening.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Liaoning Men's Volleyball Team Leaves for Egypt, Tunisia, Mauritania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 13, 1974)

china's liaoning men's volleyball team led by wang kuei-tse left here by air today for friendly visits to egypt, tunisia and mauritania.

CHINA AND JAPAN

"Kyushu Youth Ship of Japan-China Friendship" Delegation Leaves Tientsin for Home

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 14, 1974)

the japanese delegation of the "kyushu youth ship of japan-china friendship" left tientsin for home last night at the end of a friendly visit to china.

li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of other departments concerned and several hundred young people went to the tangku new harbour to give the japanese friends a warm send-off.

the japanese delegation toured shanghai, peking and tientsin after its arrival in china on board the ship "japan maru" on september 5. its members visited factories, farms, people's communes, schools, hospitals, stores, workers' housing estates and residential quarters and held discussions and get-togethers with chinese people of all walks of life, thereby promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the people and youth of the two countries.

while in tientsin, the delegation made visits in 20 groups and carried out extensive contacts with the local people. on september 12 they came to the tientsin no. 1 petrochemical works, an advanced unit in learning from the taching oilfield. the works has made remarkable progress in technical innovations. the visitors were moved by the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle displayed by the workers.

at the tientsin red flag embroidery mill, vice-chairman of the mill's revolutionary committee sun kuei-fen presented handkerchiefs with embroidered floral designs to a group of japanese girls as a token of the workers' warm feelings for the japanese people. keiko hidaka from kagoshima prefecture, japan, said: "we are very happy today to see you make such exquisite embroidery works. i will tell the japanese people everything i have seen in china. your precious gift will remind me of the profound sentiments of the embroidery workers in tientsin, china."

when a group of japanese friends came to the no. 1 kindergarten of the hoping (peace) district, the chubby kids welcomed their japanese uncles and aunties with a number of chinese dances and the japanese song "spring has come" in japanese. the japanese visitors reciprocated by singing the chinese song "i love peking tien an men" in chinese.

yesterday afternoon, more than 2,000 tientsin workers and young people held a gala party with the japanese friends at the tientsin no. 2 workers' cultural palace. vice-chairman li jung-kuei and other local leading members together with japanese delegation leader kanichi kubo, deputy leaders, secretary general and adviser of the delegation braved a rain to plant nine pine trees on a mound amid the sound of drums and gongs and the crack of fire-crackers. the tree planters readily shared the view that these pines symbolize the everlasting friendship between the people and youth of china and japan. many chinese and japanese friends took group pictures before the just-planted trees.

the japanese friends attended a cultural show sponsored by the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee. on the evening of september 12.

before the delegation's departure from tientsin, delegation leader kanichi kubo gave a return banquet for the chinese hosts.

Chinese Junior Wushu Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

a chinese junior wushu (traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship) delegation with wei ming as its leader, han chao-ying as its deputy leader and wan chin-ching as its secretary-general left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the all-china sports federation and its peking branch, including liu feng, po ping, wang wen-chung and wang fu-yung.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese National Agricultural Cooperatives Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1974)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with asao miyawaki, leader of the delegation of the japanese national agricultural cooperatives and chairman of the central committee of the japanese national

agricultural cooperatives, shinkichi katayanagi, deputy leader of the delegation and president of the central co-operative bank for agriculture and forestry, and members of the delegation imaichiro masaki, satoshi takizawa, kazuo yoshida and katsuhito kubota.

present on the occasion were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking tomiji sasaki.

also present were hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, ma ling, wang hsiao-hsien and keng hsi-tung.

Friendship Delegation of China International Trade Council Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1974)

a 13-member friendship delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by wang yao-ting, chairman of the council, left peking by air today for tokyo at the invitation of the tokyo association for the chinese exhibition and the association for the promotion of international trade of japan. the chinese delegation will take part in the activities in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan, officiate at the opening ceremony of the chinese exhibition to be held in tokyo and pay a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, li chuan and li yung-ting, vice-chairmen of the china council for the promotion of international trade, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including lin li-yun, hsi yeh-sheng, wang ming-chun, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua and miao wen.

also present were counsellor yoshitoshi munakata of the japanese embassy in peking, liaison members of japanese trade organizations in peking toshiko fukutomi, hiroaki kitamura, kimiaki taira and shigeki osedo, as well as friends from friendly japanese companies now in peking.

Chinese Exhibition of Arts and Crafts of Ming and Ching Dynasties Opens in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 15, 1974)

the "exhibition of arts and crafts of the ming and ching dynasties" of the people's republic of china opened here yesterday morning.

prince mikasa, honorary president of the exhibition, cut the ribbon for the exhibition at the opening ceremony.

present at the ceremony were responsible members of the sponsors including kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, hisao kuroda, chairman of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), and jiro enjoji, director of the "nihon keizai shimbun", as well as japanese friends of all walks of life aiichiro fujiyama, zentaro kosaka, masumi ezaki, shigeo nagano, seimin miyazaki and others.

present also were li lien-ching and hung lan, counsellors of the chinese embassy in japan, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

jiro enjoji and leader of the chinese exhibition delegation wu chung-chao spoke at the opening ceremony. they expressed the conviction that the friendship between the peoples of japan and china would be further strengthened through this exhibition.

140 articles of arts and crafts of the ming and ching dynasties including porcelain and ceramics, enamel, jade ware, metal carving, stationery, textile and embroidery were displayed at the exhibition.

a reception was held yesterday evening by the sponsoring organizations to celebrate the opening of the exhibition.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Ministers of Foreign Trade, Agriculture and Forestry Hold Talks with Mexican Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, held talks here this afternoon on separate occasions with oscar brauer herrera, leader of the mexican agricultural economic delegation and mexican secretary for agriculture and livestock.

present were members of the mexican agricultural economic delegation ruben gonzalez sosa, and deputy secretary for foreign affairs, julio faesler, secretary-general of the mexican institute of foreign trade, and other members of the delegation as well as mexican ambassador to china engenio anguiano and diplomatic officials of the mexican embassy here.

Mexican Economic and Trade Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

a mexican economic and trade exhibition opened at the peking exhibition centre here this morning. the exhibition shows the achievements mexico has made in developing her national economy independently.

attending the opening ceremony were chinese foreign trade minister li chiang, minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and liang chang-wu, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting, vice-minister of water conservancy and power tu hsing-yuan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang.

present were oscar brauer herrera, leader of the mexican agricultural economic delegation and secretary for agriculture and livestock, and members of the delegation ruben gonzalez sosa, deputy secretary for foreign affairs, and julio faesler, secretary general of the mexican institute of foreign trade, as well as mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and embassy officials.

today, the national flags of china and mexico were fluttering in the breeze over the exhibition centre. ambassador anguiano declared the exhibition open and the band played the national anthems of china and mexico.

mexican secretary for agriculture and livestock brauer presided over the opening ceremony and delivered a speech. he hailed the long-standing friendship between the people of mexico and china. he recalled new developments in the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and in the friendship between the two peoples since the initiation of diplomatic relations between mexico and china. he said: "there are similar characteristics between you and us; both our countries belong to the third world." "the mexican institute of foreign trade prepared this event with the intention of strengthening the mutual understanding between our peoples who are striving for its constant development," he added.

in his speech, wang yao-ting extended warm congratulations to the opening of the mexican economic and trade exhibition.

he said, "though china and mexico are separated by vast oceans, our two countries are countries with world-famous ancient civilizations. in history, both were subjected to aggression by colonialism and imperialism; today, both are confronting the common task of safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and speeding up their economic construction. though different in social system, both our two countries are developing countries belonging to the third world." the current mexican exhibition, he added, "not only brings with it the mexican people's profound sentiments of friendship for the chinese people, but also provides us with a good opportunity to acquaint ourselves with various achievements of the mexican people in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy."

after minister li chiang cut the ribbons for the exhibition, the chinese and mexican friends made a round of the exhibition halls.

in the friendship hall, there are many photographs showing mexican president luis echeverria on his visit to china and the exchange of visits between the two countries, a graphic record of the continuous development of the profound friendship between the people of china and mexico.

the exhibition covers a total floor space of 7,000 square metres. on display are agricultural and sideline products, farm machines, motor vehicles, textile machinery, ores, mining equipment and medical apparatus, as well as pictures showing mexico's achievements in the oil, iron and steel industries and in water conservancy.

julio faesler, secretary general of the mexican institute of foreign trade, and ambassador eugenio anguiano gave a cocktail party at noon for the opening of the exhibition.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to china also attended the opening ceremony.

Peking Reception for Opening of Mexican Economic and Trade Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here this evening on occasion of the opening of the mexican economic and trade exhibition in peking.

attending were oscar brauer herrera, leader of the mexican agricultural economic delegation and secretary for

agriculture and livestock, mrs. brauer, ruben gonzalez sosa, member of the delegation and deputy secretary for foreign affairs, mrs. gonzalez, julio faesler, member of the delegation and secretary general of the mexican institute of foreign trade, and other members of the delegation; mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano, mrs. anguiano and other diplomatic officials of the embassy; and members of the mexican economic and trade exhibition group.

present were minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and liang chang-wu, vice-foreign minister ma wen-po, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang yao-ting, vice-minister of water conservancy and power tu hsing-yuan, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li en-chiu and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and mexico.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Kwangchow Soiree for General and Mrs. Gowon

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 14, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests were entertained at a soiree arranged by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee today.

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping attended.

accompanying the guests were leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial military command of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee wang shou-tao, lin li-ming, chiao lin-yi, liu yun-ting and liu kuei-lan, as well as leading members of other organizations concerned.

the song and dance items and acrobatic performance presented at the soiree drew warm applause from the distinguished guests.

at the end of the performance, general and mrs. gowon and others mounted on stage and warmly shook hands with

and talked to the performers. on behalf of the nigerian guests present, general gowon expressed hearty thanks to the artists for their excellent performance.

this morning general gowon and the other distinguished guests visited the huatung people's commune in huahsien county in the company of lin li-ming and chiao lin-yi.

chi peng-fei and hsu han-ping also accompanied the guests on the visit.

when the distinguished nigerian guests arrived at the commune, commune members waved miniature national flags of china and nigeria and performed the lion dance to express their friendly sentiments for the distinguished nigerian guests.

the distinguished nigerian guests inspected the commune's paddy fields, farm machinery factory, hydro-electric power station, water conservancy works and irrigation facilities, and visited with several commune members and chatted cordially with them.

when they came to the 200-metre-long dam on the liuhsi river, they were briefed on the construction of the dam by leading members of the commune revolutionary committee. previously, the river emptied itself into the sea untapped. members of this and other people's communes acted in response to chairman mao's teaching "irrigation ... is the lifeblood of agriculture" and threw a dam across the river to raise its water level for irrigation purposes. the project brought water to 4,667 hectares of arid farmland. the visitors walked the length of the dam to get a panoramic view of the sturdy crops on both banks of the river. general gowon praised the commune members for their achievements by working in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

General and Mrs. Gowon Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 15, 1974)

general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, and mrs. gowon and the other distinguished nigerian guests in their company wound up their state visit to china and left here for home via hongkong by special train this morning, carrying with them the chinese people's profound friendship.

the distinguished nigerian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei and his wife hsu han-ping; chinese ambassador to nigeria

feng yu-chiu and his wife tu lo; leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in kwangchow, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee wang shou-tao, lin li-ming, wu fu-shan, chiao lin-yi, liu yun-ting, liang hsiang and liu kuei-lan; and leading members of other organizations concerned, as well as more than 2,000 local people.

the beating of drums and gongs and music resounded through the railway station plaza which flew the national flags of china and nigeria. as general and mrs. gowon arrived, people waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and danced to hail the successful visit to china of general and mrs. gowon and the new development of the friendship between the peoples of china and nigeria and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries. general and mrs. gowon clapped their hands and waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

general and mrs. gowon warmly shook hands with vice-chairman wang shou-tao, foreign minister chi peng-fei and others in farewell.

ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry accompanied general and mrs. gowon to shumchun. nigerian ambassador to china m.a. sanusi and his wife accompanied them to hongkong.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: What "Detente" Is There Under Bitter Contention?

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by jen ku-ping entitled "what 'detente' is there under bitter contention?" the article reads:

soviet revisionist chieftain nikolai podgorny recently declared at a meeting in sofia that the soviet revisionists were "firmly resolved" to do everything necessary "to lend the easing of tension an irreversible nature". the implication is that there is danger of a "reverse" in the "detente" they have been harping on with great relish. this remark provides much food for thought.

people are sick and tired of the "detente" the soviet revisionists have been drumming over the past years. it has been their favourite theme that the world situation "has turned to detente" from the "cold war", that "the

trend of detente is growing" or that the world "climate has become warm" and the globe is approaching nearer to "lasting peace". but now they suddenly changed their tune and worried about a "reverse" in "detente". why?

simply because their "detente" fraud has been seen through and repeated set-backs have landed their policy of "detente" into a blind alley.

the soviet revisionists' so-called "detente" is merely a means to attain their end of deceiving people, numbing the will of their opponent and covering up their aggression in their intensifying contention for world hegemony with the other superpower. under the smoke-screen of "detente", the soviet revisionists are vigorously carrying out nuclear arms expansion to achieve nuclear superiority; under the cloak of "detente", they strive to penetrate into western europe, split and weaken the western alliance and consolidate their sphere of influence in eastern europe; under the pretext of "detente", they are bringing in western capital and technology so as to have a free hand in all-out arms expansion. in short, to kill several birds with one stone -- this is what the soviet revisionists try to attain under the signboard of "detente".

but such wishful thinking can never come true. lenin pointed out long ago: "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the striving for hegemony, i.e., for the conquest of territory, not so much directly for themselves as to weaken the adversary and undermine his hegemony." in their contention for world hegemony, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are locked in overt and covert struggle, each harbouring evil designs against the other and trying to undermine the other's efforts. each wants to overcome the other and get the upper hand. their nature determines that there can be no "detente", but only bitter rivalry, between them. even if they reached agreement sometimes for their own needs and for creating a false impression of "detente", this cannot cover up their intensifying rivalry. to wit:

on the question of strategic nuclear weapons, the soviet revisionists are bent on restricting their opponent's while expanding their own. they are not content with their numerical superiority in intercontinental missiles but are ambitiously seeking superiority in the quality of warheads.

they threaten western europe by incessantly increasing their troop strength to tighten their control over eastern europe while refusing "exchange of personnel and ideology" to prevent penetration by their opponent.

in the middle east and the mediterranean, they strive not only to preserve their existing sphere of influence but

also to carry out new expansion by means of intervention under various pretexts.

in the indian ocean, they quietly set up naval bases while making a hue and cry about others establishing bases in order to divert attention from their own undertaking.

all this shows clearly that the soviet revisionists talk about one thing and do another. they advertise "detente" merely to serve their own purpose of expansionism and contention for hegemony.

in face of the soviet revisionists' intimidation and intensifying quest for hegemony, not only the west european countries are heightening their vigilance and strengthening their alliance against the soviet menace; but also the other superpower -- the soviet revisionists' opponent -- will never rest content with the soviets taking all the advantage. it will pay them back in their own coin. it has already been pointed out in washington that the soviet revisionists' "detente" is merely "a mailed fist encased in the velvet glove"; there is already the proposal that the united states "balance up" in the field of strategic nuclear weapons and augment the arsenal of deterrent power in order to meet the soviet rivalry and menace.

as a matter of fact, at the very time when the soviet revisionists were shouting about "detente", their rivalry with the other superpower was getting fiercer and more undisguised. each round of the "talk on the restriction of strategic weapons" between them was the beginning of a new round of nuclear arms expansion and contention for nuclear supremacy. the ink was hardly dry on the agreement signed by the soviet and u.s. heads of state in the summer of last year when they angrily confronted each other in the middle east. shortly after the two sides met again in the summer of this year, the cyprus incident has caused a sudden change in the situation in the east mediterranean. things have become pretty tense between them and their dispute remains unsolved up to now.

facts show that it is exactly the bitter rivalry between the two superpowers that has made the world most intranquil and genuine detente in the international situation impossible. the people of all countries have seen more and more clearly that soviet revisionist social-imperialism is itself the very source of world tension. wherever it goes, it contends with the other superpower, bringing misery and suffering to the country and the people there, and making the international situation more unstable and tense. in these circumstances the smoke-screen of "detente" became thinner and the song of "detente" harder to sing. the soviet revisionists' worry about a "reverse" in "detente" only proves the daily bankruptcy of its "detente" fraud. this is indeed irretrievable, however hard they may try.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Vice President of Chinese Supreme People's Court Meets Swedish Center Party M.P. Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

ho lan-chieh, vice-president of the chinese supreme people's court, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the visiting m.p. delegation of the centre party of sweden.

CHINA AND US

US Congressional Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 14, 1974)

the congressional delegation of the united states of america with sen. james w. fulbright as its leader and rep. peter h.b. frelinghuysen as deputy leader left here for home today after winding up its visit to china.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, tachai, changsha, shaoshan, hangchow and shanghai.

American Scientist Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 15, 1974)

dr. yeh chien-kuan of the bechtel nuclear power plant in los angeles, california of the united states wound up his visit to china and left kwangchow for home on september 13.

after arriving in china on august 25, he toured peking, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow and chinhua, where he called on his relatives, visited industrial, agricultural, educational and scientific institutes and had discussions with chinese scientists.

while in peking, chou pei-yuan and yueh tai-heng met and had friendly conversations with him and gave dinners in his honour on separate occasions.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party for Visiting Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 14, 1974)

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic gave a cocktail party here this evening for the visiting belgrade youth (men's) basketball team led by kopanja slobodan.

present were yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and responsible members of other departments concerned, as well as coach and players of the peking youth (men's) basketball team.

during its sojourn in china, the belgrade team toured peking, shanghai, wuhsi and nanking and played friendly matches with local youth teams.

the yugoslav friends will leave for home tomorrow.

7TH ASIAN GAMES

China Wins Women's Discus Title at 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 14, 1974)

26-year-old kao yu-kuei of china threw 51.84 metres to win the women's discus title at the 7th asian games here this afternoon. she improved upon the former asian games record by 4.14 metres.

in her first trial throw, the chinese athlete surpassed all her opponents with 50.94 metres. but kao yu-kuei was resolved to produce still better results at the discus finals. when she walked to the circle band after warming up, the spectators focused their attention on her. kao yu-kuei took deep breath and swiftly rotated her body before she tossed the discus. warm applause resounded throughout the stadium as the electronic scoreboard flashed "51.84 metres."

descending from the award dais, kao told the reporter, "my long-cherished wish to win honours for my motherland has been realized today. but still my performance falls far short of the expectations of the party and people. i'll redouble my efforts to strive for still better results."

the second place went to mongolian namjilaa dashzeveg with 47.32 metres. japanese athlete matsuko tahahashi placed third with 47.04 metres.

Competition Results of Chinese Sportsmen at Asian Games, September 13

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 13, 1974)

following are some results of the competition of chinese sportsmen at the seventh asian games today:

pentathlon: sun yu-hsiang won second place (3,849 points) and chang yu-mei won third place (3,783).

women's 800 m. run: li tan placed third with 2 min. 9.89 sec. and sung mei-hua finished fourth with 2 min. 10.14 sec.

men's high jump: ni chih-chin won second place with 2.16 metres; chan yung-an won fifth place with 2.05 metres.

men's discus throw: wang chun-chuan won fifth place with 50.86 metres.

men's epee fencing team final: china came third.

men's singles tennis final: lu cheng-yi won fourth place.

women's singles badminton semi-final: chen yu-niang won from oh youn han (south korea) 11-5, 11-2; liang chiu-hsia won from hiroe yuki (japan) 11-1, 11-2. (hiroe yuki was women's singles champion at the 1973 and 1974 all-england badminton championships and singles champion at the last asian games.)

women's doubles badminton semi-final: liang chiu-hsia and cheng hui-ming won from theresia widiastuti and imelda wigoeno (indonesia) 15-12, 15-8; lin yu-ya and chiu yu-fang won from minarni sudarjanto and regina masli (indonesia) 12-15, 15-7, 18-15.

men's singles badminton semi-final: hou chia-chang won from liem swie king (indonesia) 15-8, 15-7; fang kai-hsiang won from tan aik mong (malaysia) 15-8, 15-5.

Finals in Asian Games Badminton Individual Events

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 14, 1974)

following are the results of badminton individual finals at the seventh asian games today.

women's singles final:

1. chen yu-niang (china)
2. liang chiu-hsia (china)
3. hiroe yuki (japan)

men's singles final:

1. hou chia-chang (china)
2. fang kai-hsiang (china)
3. liem swie king (indonesia)
4. tan aik mong (malaysia)

women's doubles final:

1. liang chiu-hsia and cheng hui-ming (china)
2. lin yu-ya and chiu yu-fang (china)
3. theresia widiastuti and imelda wigoeno (indonesia)
4. minarni sudarjanto and regina masli (indonesia)

men's doubles final:

1. liong tjun tjun and johannes wahyudi (indonesia)
2. christian hadinata and chang sin yu ade chandra (indonesia)
3. tang hsien-hu and cheng tien-hsiang (china)
4. shoichi toganoo and nobutaka ikeda (japan)

mixed doubles final:

1. christian hadinata and regina masli (indonesia)
2. liong tjun tjun and sri wijanti (indonesia)
3. tang hsien-hu and chen yu-niang (china)
4. sakuntaniyon pornchai and kingmanee thongkam (thailand)

Results of Two Table Tennis Doubles Finals at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 14, 1974)

chinese table tennis players won first place in women's doubles and second place in men's doubles at the seventh asian games today.

in the women's doubles final, chinese players cheng huai-ying and chang li beat japanese contestants yukie ozeki and tomie edano 3:1 to become champion of this event. the third place went to bak yong soon and kim chang ae of the democratic people's republic of korea, who defeated south korean players lee ailesa and kim jin hi 3:2.

in the men's doubles final, chinese players li chen-shih and liang ko-liang lost to japanese competitors nobuhiko hasegawa and mitsuru kono 1:3.

the men's and women's singles and mixed doubles semi-finals and finals begin tomorrow. d.p.r.k. player yoon chol, japanese player mitsuru kono and chinese players liang ko-liang and hsu shao-fa are the four semi-finalists in the men's singles. the women's singles semi-finalists include bak yong ok of d.p.r.k. and hu yu-lan and chang li of china. the semi-finalists in mixed doubles include chinese players liang ko-liang and cheng huai-ying and japanese players mitsuru kono and tomie edano.

China Wins Badminton Gold, Silver Medals in Men's, Women's Singles, Women's Doubles

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 14, 1974)

in the badminton singles and doubles finals at the asian games today chinese players won gold and silver medals in the men's and women's singles and women's doubles, and bronze medals in the men's doubles and mixed doubles. indonesian players won gold and silver medals in the men's doubles and mixed doubles and bronze medals in men's singles and women's doubles. japan won a bronze medal in the women's singles event.

competition in the past four days witnessed sterling performances. the matches were played in a friendly atmosphere and the players showed good sportsmanship.

the men's singles, women's singles and women's doubles finals were played between chinese players. hou chia-chang

won the men's singles from fang kai-hsiang in two straight sets. liem swie king, the indonesian national champion, defeated tan ai mong of malaysia in a match to decide the third and fourth places in men's singles.

in the women's singles final, chen yu-niang won from liang chiu-hsiang. hiroe yuki of japan won the bronze medal.

in the women's doubles final, liang chiu-hsiang and cheng hui-ming won from chiu yu-fang and lin yu-ya. the indonesian pair of theresia widiastuti and imelda wigoena won the bronze medal.

the men's doubles and the mixed doubles finals were played between indonesian players. tjun tjun and johan wahyudi won the men's doubles title from christian hadinata and ade chandra. china's tang hsien-hu and chen tien-hsiang won the bronze medal.

the mixed doubles final was won by christian hadinata and regina masli from tjun tjun and sri wiyanti. china's tang hsien-hu and chen yu-niang won third place.

Results of Chinese Sportsmen at Asian Games on September 14

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 14, 1974)

the chinese sportsmen won five first places, four second places and five third places at the 7th asian games today. following are some results of the chinese sportsmen in today's competition:

badminton:

china won first and second places in men's and women's singles and women's doubles, and finished third in the men's doubles and mixed doubles finals. details:

women's singles final -- chen yu-niang won from liang chiu-hsia 2:0 (11:8, 11:7).

men's singles final -- hou chia-chang won from fang kai-hsiang 2:0 (15:12, 15:11).

women's doubles final -- liang chiu-hsia and cheng hui-ming won from lin yu-ya and chiu yu-fang 2:0 (15:10, 15:12).

mixed doubles final -- tang hsien-hu and chen yu-niang won from sakuntaniyom pornchai and kingmanee thongkam of thailand 2:0 (15:12, 15:9) to finish third.

men's doubles final -- tang hsien-hu and chen tien-hsiang won from shoichi toganoo and nobutaka ikeda of japan 2:0 (15:2, 15:3) to place third.

table tennis:

women's doubles final -- chang li and cheng huai-ying won from yukie ozeki and tomie edano (japan) 3:1. (14:21, 21:18, 21:19, 21:18)

men's doubles final -- li chen-shih and liang ko-liang lost to nobuhiko hasegawa and mitsuru kono (japan) 1:3. (12:21, 16:21, 21:9, 21:23)

liang ko-liang and hsu shao-fa qualified for the men's singles semi-finals; hu yu-lan and chang li qualified for the women's singles semi-finals; liang ko-liang and cheng huai-ying qualified for the mixed doubles semi-finals.

athletics:

kao yu-kuei won the women's discus title by a throw of 51.84 m. (new asian games record).

li wen-liang placed third in the men's 3,000 m. steeplechase in 9 min. 6.10 sec.

volleyball:

the chinese women's team placed third with two wins and two losses.

basketball:

the chinese women's basketball team placed third with two wins and two losses.

China Wins Women's Table Tennis Singles Championship at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 15, 1974)

china's chang li won the women's singles title in the table tennis competition of the seventh asian games after defeating jung hyun sook of south korea 3-1 here today.

jung hyun sook placed second, hu yu-lan of china third and bak yong ok of the democratic people's republic of korea fourth.

China Wins Men's Table Tennis Singles Title at 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 15, 1974)

liang ko-liang of china won the men's table tennis singles title by defeating mitsuru kono of japan 3-1 (23:21, 21:6, 19:21, 21:7) at the 7th asian games here today.

mitsuru kono was runner-up. third place went to yun chol of the democratic people's republic of korea and another chinese player hsu shao-fa came fourth.

China Wins Table Tennis Mixed Doubles Final at 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 15, 1974)

two chinese players won the table tennis mixed doubles event at the seventh asian games this evening.

chinese pair liang ko-liang and cheng huai-ying defeated south korean players kang moon soo and kim soon ok 3:0 (21:17; 21:13; 21:9).

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LIU TSUNG-YÜAN VS HAN YÜ

Commenting on the Polemic between Liu Tsung-yüan and Han Yü

by

the Mass Criticism Unit of the Tientsin Municipal Office of Historical Research

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1974)

In the middle part of the T'ang Dynasty, the political and ideological polemic between Liu Tsung-yüan (773-819 A.D.) and Han Yü (768-824 A.D.) appeared under historical conditions in which the T'ang Dynasty started to fall from its zenith. The polemic profoundly reflected the sharp antagonism and violent struggle between the reformist faction and the conservative faction within the landlord class at the time. This was the struggle between the Legalist line and the Confucian line of the time; the struggle between unification and disruption, between reformation and conservatism, between progress and regression. As we study today this period of history, we can draw useful experiences and lessons therefrom.

Before and After the "Yungchen Reform"

The T'ang Dynasty was the strongest and most prosperous feudal dynasty in Chinese history. However, after the "rebellion of An Lu-shan and Shih Szu-ming," with the vassal states exercising regional sovereign powers and the eunuchs wielding dictatorial powers, the rebellious activities of the slave-owning aristocracy along the frontier waxed stronger day after day, thus greatly weakening the political power of the central government and causing the unified T'ang Dynasty to face the grave danger of disruption.

In the middle part of the T'ang Dynasty, the local vassal forces waxed stronger with each passing day. The so-called vassal states that exercised regional sovereign powers referred to the local independent kingdoms with the governors as the center. Their class foundation rested on the hereditary influential big landlords or the hereditary bureaucrat-landlords enjoying a greater number of prerogatives. In the years under the K'aiyüan reign of Emperor Hsüantsung of T'ang (713-741 A.D.), in order to strengthen frontier defense, ten governors were installed along the border. After the outbreak of the "rebellion of An Lu-shan and Shih Szu-ming," the powers of the governors who participated in the quelling of the rebellion expanded to the maximum. The system of governors quickly spread all over the country. The governors of the various places were "described as vassals but actually not the subjects of the emperor." Nominally they were local officials appointed by the T'ang Dynasty, but actually they were warlords and princes lording it over their own places. They wielded immeasurable political, military and financial powers in the areas under their jurisdiction and basically did not carry out the unified decrees of the central government. They had vast forces at their disposal and some had more than 100,000 men under their command. The vassals of different places also worked in collusion and collaboration to resist openly the central regime. At the time the secessionist forces of the vassals constituted a serious threat to the unification of the T'ang Dynasty and also impeded the development of production.

Meanwhile the eunuchs who wielded dictatorial powers also grew more rampant with each passing day. They made use of their peculiar position to usurp immeasurable political, military and economic powers from the central government and even could make decisions on the installation or dethroning of an emperor. Starting from Li Heng or Emperor Sutsung (who reigned from 756 to 761 A.D.), the successive emperors of the T'ang Dynasty, not counting those toward the end of the dynasty, were all installed or dethroned by the eunuchs. The eunuchs also worked in collusion with the local vassal forces. They perpetrated all kinds of misdeeds and ran wild in the country. They formed a most reactionary secessionist force.

Apart from this, the slave-owning aristocrats along the border also constantly instigated rebellions. They availed themselves of opportunities to expand their own territories, to practice unbridled plunder and looting and to openly resist the central regime of the T'ang Dynasty.

In the face of these serious situations, what should the central government of the T'ang Dynasty do? Should it continue to tolerate or take active steps to repress the malignant development of the sovereign powers of the vassals and the dictatorial powers of the eunuchs? This constituted the central question of the violent controversy within the ruling class of the time. Around this central question, the two major factions for reformation and conservatism sharply stood against each other. The reformist faction was made up of some figures possessing the progressive way of thinking of the Legalist school represented by Wang Shu-wen, Wang P'i, Liu Tsung-yüan, Liu Yü-hsi and others. They called for reforms,

advocated the upholding of unification and the strengthening of centralist power, and were opposed to the sovereign powers of the vassals and the dictatorial powers of the eunuchs. The conservative faction was made up of a number of old bureaucrats from hereditary influential families, feudal warlords and eunuchs. They were represented by the leading eunuch called Chü Wen-chen, the leading warlord called Wei Kao, the old bureaucrat Kao Ying, and Han Yü who regarded himself as a successor to the Confucian orthodoxy of teachings. For the sake of upholding their hereditary prerogatives and vested interests, they vigorously opposed reforms and stubbornly stood for feudal partitioning and dictatorship. Because of this, sharp clashes developed between the reformist faction and the conservative faction. Following the development of these clashes and especially after the reformist faction had gained strength, there emerged in the first year of the Yungchen Reign under Li Yung or Emperor Shuntsung of T'ang (805 A.D.) the "Yungchen Reform" with "the two Wangs and the eight ministers of war" (the two Wangs referred to Wang P'i and Wang Shu-wen, and the eight ministers of war referred to Wei Chi-i, Liu Tsung-yüan, Liu Yü-hsi, Han T'ai, Han Yeh, Ch'en Chien, Ling Chuen and Ch'eng I who were demoted as ministers of war to frontier chou after the failure of the "Yungchen Reform") as the core.

Before Emperor Shuntsung came to the throne, he had taken heed of the sovereign powers of the vassals and the dictatorial powers of the eunuchs, and constantly discussed reforms with Wang Shu-wen, Wang P'i and others. After Emperor Shuntsung came to the throne, he immediately appointed Wang Shu-wen, Wang P'i and Liu Tsung-yüan to take charge of state affairs and carry out reforms. During the time the reformist faction was in power, it adopted some important reform measures.

Politically, they firmly hit at the reactionary forces of the conservative diehards, strengthened and reinforced the reformist school, and demoted and dismissed Li Shih, a member of the imperial family who threw law and discipline into confusion. They called back to office Lu Chih and Yang Ch'eng who had been ousted by the conservative faction and selected from the lower level a number of people of "low birth" to take up offices in the Central Government, thus extending the influence of the reformist faction.

Economically, they strengthened the control on salt taxation and made financial readjustments. Salt taxation was the most important source of financial receipts of the T'ang Dynasty. For a long time it was under the control of the vassals who deliberately raised the price of salt for profiteering purposes. After the reformist faction took charge of state affairs, they immediately reduced the price of salt and dismissed from office Li Ch'i, the commissioner of salt and iron transport who indulged in corrupt practices in collaboration with the vassals. They appointed Tu Yu as commissioner of finance, salt and iron, strengthened the management and control of salt taxation, and economically curbed and dealt blows to the vassal forces that exercised sovereign powers.

In the military field they sent Fan Hsi-ch'ao and Han T'ai to take over from the eunuchs the imperial guards of the central government, but their effort was resisted and sabotaged.

The above reform measures adopted by the reformist faction were of help to upholding the unification of the T'ang Dynasty and strengthening centralist rule. They also dealt blows to some extent to the reactionary forces backed by the sovereign powers of the vassals and the dictatorial powers of the eunuchs. They were in conformity with the need of social development at the time and were of definite progressive significance. However, the social foundation of this reform was rather weak, and especially because the reformist faction had not taken over the armed forces and had not thoroughly weeded out the conservative forces from central government organs, the conservative forces were able to stage a counter-attack at the right opportunity and force Emperor Shuntsung to abdicate. The reformist faction was only in office for 146 days and was overthrown by the conservative faction with conspiratorial means.

After the coup d'etat of the conservative forces came to pass, they frenziedly counter-attacked and settled accounts in the reverse, and ruthlessly suppressed the reformist faction. They banished Wang Shu-wen, Wang P'i, Liu Tsung-yüan, Liu Yü-hsi, Wei Chi-i, Han T'ai and others to outlying frontier areas and proclaimed that they would never be pardoned. Following this, they also murdered Wang Shu-wen and forced Wang P'i to commit suicide.

After the failure of the "Yungchen Reform," as the conservative faction carried out the sanguinary suppression of the reformist faction, they also instigated the Confucian scholar Han Yü and others to launch frenzied attacks against the political views of the reformist faction in a vain attempt to wipe out ideologically the influence of the reformist faction. Under such circumstances, for the sake of upholding and defending the reformist views, Liu Tsung-yüan showed no fear of violence, carried on his struggle, and started a long battle of words with Han Yü.

Differences in Political Line

In political line, the polemic between Liu Tsung-yüan and Han Yü mainly revolved around three questions: to firmly implement and strengthen the centralist system of prefectures and countries or to uphold the system of conferment of titles on vassals with hereditary prerogatives; to strengthen the unified military power under the leadership of the central government or to uphold the armed forces of the eunuchs and vassals; to stand for the appointment of men of ability and new forces to offices or to uphold the hereditary prerogatives and the influence of corrupt officials.

First, on the question of the system of prefectures and counties and the title conferment system. Since Wei, Tsin and early T'ang, the reactionary "back to the ancients" elements of the Confucian school had dreamt of restoring the title conferment system. Up to the middle part of

the T'ang Dynasty, Han Yü still vigorously publicized and extolled the hereditary feudal states under the rule of the sage kings of the three dynasties. He looked upon this as the most ideal political system and was of the view that this was the "way of ancient kings" which could never be changed. He said, "When the dynasties of Hsia, Yin and Chou were on the decline, the feudal princes were at war with each other every day, but after several scores of reigns, the empire did not fall because the institutions were still in existence. When Ch'in reigned over the empire, it didn't confer powers on feudal princes and brought together all arms for destruction by fire. The fall of the empire under the second reign was due to the non-conservativon of institutions." (Collected Works of Han Ch'ang-li, Vol. XI: "Four Assorted Talks") Han Yü also cursed Ch'in Shih Huang, asserted that his unification of the six states, abolition of the title conferment system, enforcement of the system of prefectures and counties, burning of the Confucian classics and burying of the reactionary Confucian scholars alive were for exterminating the "laws of ancient kings" and attributed them as the causes of the downfall of Ch'in. For the purpose of embellishing the corrupt title conferement system, Han Yü played up in a thousand and one ways the vassal forces that exercised sovereign powers such as Chia Tan, Tung Chin, Chang Chien-feng, Han Hung and others. He said that they were the "important subjects" of the state, the "confidants" of the Son of Heaven, the shields of the Imperial House, the ears, eyes and limbs of the Son of Heaven and the city walls for defending the state. Han Yü praised the vassals in this way with an ulterior object in view. Although Han Yü also talked about strengthening centralism and "quelling of vassals" and had even participated in the campaign to quell Huaihsi, his aim was to uphold the political prerogatives of the conservative forces, to wipe out those governors who did not take orders from the conservative faction, but not to liquidate the vassals.

Contrary to Han Yü's fallacy, Liu Tsung-yüan was of the view that the vassals were neither the shields of the T'ang Dynasty nor the defenders of the central government, but the chief criminals responsible for the creation of disruption. They "occupy an area" of "imperial land which is as alienated from the imperial court as though it is foreign land" and "turn the mountains on which the rites of worshipping heaven is performed into alien territory." ("Congratulations to Governor P'ei for Taking Tungp'ing") Based on historical conditions, he pointed out that the implementation of the title conferment system by the Chou Dynasty only ended in a number of arrogant states with the feudal princes running wild and the Son of Heaven holding nothing more than a nominal title above the feudal princes. At that time, most states were in disorder and very few were well governed. He praised Ch'in Shih Huang for destroying the six states, abolishing the title conferment system, implementing the system of prefectures and counties, enabling the central government to appoint local administrators, founding a unified feudal central government, developing social economy and culture and unifying a country of multi-nationalities. He affirmed that the political system of the Ch'in Dynasty was in conformity with the trend of historical development in society. He went further to point out that in the history extending over more than 1,000

years from Ch'in to T'ang, there were only feudal states that rebelled against the feudal central government, but there were no prefectures and counties that rebelled against the feudal central government. He affirmed that the system of prefectures and counties was much more superior to the title conferment system, and that only through implementing the system of prefectures and counties could the centralist political forces of the T'ang Dynasty be strengthened and the unification of the Empire of T'ang be consolidated. Liu Tsung-yüan's arguments effectively dealt blows to Han Yü's fallacies upholding the vassal system.

Second, on the question of who should take charge of military power. In early T'ang, "Soldiers were kept in barracks in different prefectures and generals had to guard and reside in the capital. When troubles arose, generals were sent to head military expeditions, and after the troubles were over, the generals were relieved of their military power." ("Preface to Magistrates with Military Power" in the New History of T'ang, Vol. LXIV) However, starting from the years of the T'ienpao Reign (742-756 A.D.), the prefecture armed forces system was sabotaged and the vassals gradually waxed strong. After the "Rebellion of An Lu-shan and Shih Szu-ming," the vassals spread all over the hinterland to form feudal warlord blocs with "arrogant soldiers and unruly generals" under their control. All these feudal warlords looked upon the armed forces under their control as their personal forces. They completely ignored and openly resisted the orders of the central government to move their troops. They banked on the military power in their hands and arbitrarily installed titles for the support of each other to resist the central government. The joint resistance against T'ang in the "rebellion of four vassals" was a case in point.

Meanwhile, some eunuchs used the imperial guards in the capital under their control as tools for upholding their own prerogatives. After the middle part of the T'ang Dynasty, the military power of the central government was in the hands of the eunuchs. The eunuchs also vigorously expanded their effective armed forces, and through bribing the frontier guards, they actually expanded the fixed limit of 2,000 imperial guards to 150,000 men. With the vast armed forces under their control, they rode roughshod over the people. When they went elsewhere, they controlled the armed forces there, and when they were in the capital, they manipulated the promotion, demotion and dismissal of ranking ministers.

Han Yü, the spokesman of the conservative faction, did everything possible to play up the governors with vast military forces under their control. He called for the installation of powerful "princes and ranking ministers" (referring to the governors) to strengthen the guarding of "metropolis with roads leading everywhere" which "ranked between the strong and the weak." This was the method of "curbing the vassals with vassals," and its essence was to uphold feudal partitioning and split up the T'ang Dynasty. Han Yü also confused right and wrong by describing the imperial guards of the central government used by the eunuchs to practice usurpation as the military forces under the command of the Son of Heaven. The "Northern Army" of the time or the imperial guards were the armed forces usurped by the

leading eunuch Chü Wen-chen. Chü Wen-chen was political backer of Han Yü, and the "Northern Army" was the tool for upholding the corrupt political influence of the conservative bureaucrats and eunuchs.

In light of the political situation characterized by the exercise of soverign powers by the vassals and the control of military power by the eunuchs, Liu Tsung-yüan categorically put forth the political proposal of "be good at the control of armed forces and be careful in the selection of guards." ("Dissertation on the System of Principalities") This meant that the central government of T'ang should place military power in the hands of reliable men before the political situation of "no trouble in specific area and peace throughout the empire" ("Six reports on Requests for the Restoration of Titles to All Civil and Military Offices" in Wai-chi Part II) could be attained. Liu Tsung-yüan used the history of Han to demonstrate the political situation of the T'ang Dynasty. He said that in the time of Han, the orders of the Son of Heaven could only be carried out in prefectures and counties but not in the feudal states, and could only control the administrators of prefectures and counties but not the feudal princes. The situation of the T'ang Dynasty was also similar to that of the Han Dynasty. There were only rebellious vassal generals but no rebellious administrators of chou and hsien. Consequently, the state of the control of military power by eunuchs and of the exercises of sovereign powers by vassals in control of troops had to be changed. Liu Tsung-yüan's call for such reform of realities was based upon an important understanding obtained from the failure of the "Yungchen Reform."

Liu Tsung-yüan firmly negated Han Yü's reactionary call for "curbing the vassals with vassals" to uphold the exercise of sovereign powers by the vassals. He pointed out that in the Chou Dynasty, the feudal princes were arrogant and overbearing, greedy for wealth and war-like, and "the empire was crisscrossed by the tracks of their military chariots." In the Han Dynasty, after Liu Pang, the first emperor of that dynasty, unified the whole empire, he made feudal princes of his own brothers and children and the vassals who distinguished themselves with meritorious service. He thought that the empire would be at peace from then on, but as a result, he had to quell the rebellions of the feudal states a few years afterward and Emperor Kaotsu of Han was tired with running around. Therefore, Liu Tsung-yüan categorically put forward to the central government the proposal that only by removing the vassals that "plagued specific areas" could unification be upheld for a long time and disruption avoided.

Third, on the question of selecting and appointing officials. In the feudal society, how to select officials to run state affairs was at all times a question constantly in dispute within the ruling class. In the T'ang Dynasty, the conservative faction all along clung closely to the corrupt hereditary system of authorizing the son to inherit the title of his father and passing on the title to his descendants generation after generation. It was for the sake of upholding the hereditary system that the vassals of Hopei and other places joined forces to stage a rebellion against the T'ang Dynasty. For the sake of realizing their ambition to

manipulate the political power of the T'ang Dynasty, they vigorously opposed the taking over of political power by the reformist faction. When the reformist faction first appeared as a new political force, they devised ways and means to smother it in the cradle. During the "Yungchen Reform," backed by Emperor Shuntsung of T'ang or Li Chung, Wang Shu-wen, Liu Tsung-yüan and others selected a number of persons of "low birth" who had no relations with the vassals to take part in the central government of the T'ang Dynasty. Han Yü scornfully reviled them and slandered them as "foxes and owls fighting for power" and "mean people taking advantage of the situation to steal state power." ("Ode to Yungchen" in Collected Works of Han Ch'eng-li, Vol. III) It can be seen from this how the conservative bureaucrats hated the reformists and feared the new political force.

Based on Tung Chung-shu's theory of "three grades of human nature," Han Yü defended the hereditary system firmly adhered to by the conservative faction. He publicized and extolled the conservative bureaucrats as born with the superior grade of human nature who should take charge of state affairs and rule the people generation after generation. Even though their descendants might be wicked, they still could inherit the institutions and laws when they handled state affairs. ("Tui Yü Wen" in Collected Works of Han Ch'ang-li, Vol. XI) Han Yü was also firmly opposed to the admission of anyone other than the descendants of high-ranking officials into the institution of higher learning run by the state. He claimed that if the children of those of low birth were allowed to go to the "high school," the "descendants of high-ranking officials would feel ashamed to join the institution of higher learning run by the state." ("Request for Restoring the Pupils of the Imperial Academy" in Collected Works of Han Ch'eng-li, Vol. XXXVII) Such institutions of learning as the "institution of higher learning run by the state" or the "high school" were for training successors to the privileged groups of feudal rule. In opposing the admission of the children of ordinary landlords into the "high school," Han Yü aimed at denying them of the ladder to an official career.

The reformists were firmly opposed to hereditary titles and emoluments. Their outstanding representative Liu Tsung-yüan summed up the superiority of the Han system of selecting officials by the central government: "The guilty are dismissed and the competent are rewarded. Those appointed in the morning are denounced in the evening should they prove to be inefficient, and those appointed in the evening are denounced the following morning should they act against the law." Because of this, it was possible to "give high positions to men of virtue and low positions to the unworthy, thus insuring justice." ("Dissertation on the System of Principalities") Based on his analysis of the political system of Han, Liu Tsung-yüan pointed out that if the Han Dynasty had changed all prefectures and counties throughout the country into feudal states, then they would run wild and could only become sources of trouble to the imperial court. This was the drawback of "hereditary rule" summed up by Liu Tsung-yüan from history and was also his effective refutation of Han Yü's "hereditary" theory.

Liu Tsung-yüan advanced the view that the appointment of officials should be based on ability and not on surname. In his "On Six Rebels" he clearly pointed out that it was reasonable for those of low birth, remote

connection and new standing to contend with those of eminent birth, close connection and old standing. He used many historical facts to argue for this view.

The polemic between Liu Tsung-yüan and Han Yü centered on the preservation of national unity or the creation of split. History showed that progressive unification was the common desire of the people of all nationalities in China. Since Ch'in, the history of China had been a history of unification most of the time. This played an enormous role in guaranteeing the common struggle of the people of various nationalities in China against the aggressors and for the defense of national independence and the development of social economy. In order to uphold national unity, it was necessary to have a unified central government conforming to the trend of historical development and to oppose the political situation marked by the exercise of sovereign powers and the practice of disruption by the conservative forces. Stalin pointed out: "Without getting rid of the state of feudal dispersion and feudal confusion, no country in the world can expect to preserve its own independence and truly develop its economy and culture. Only through the formation of a unified centralist state by means of coalition can there be any hope of truly developing its culture and economy and insuring its own independence." ("Congratulations to the 800th Anniversary of Moscow") Under the historical conditions of the time, Liu Tsung-yüan advocated the strengthening of the centralist government of the T'ang Dynasty and the preservation of national unity. He showed concern for social progress and was a patriot. Han Yü defended the vassal system, opposed social progress and was a spokesman of the conservative forces.

A Struggle in the Ideological Line

The polemic between Liu Tsung-yüan and Han Yü was actually the continuation and development of the struggle between the Legalist school and the Confucian school since early Ch'in, a violent struggle between the opponents to Confucius and the worshippers of Confucius.

Taking the stand of the conservative faction of the landlord class, Han Yü vigorously publicized and extolled the reactionary view of regression and restoring the old order. Actually, he was sometimes not very reverent to Confucius and in the "Song of the Stone Drum" he said, "By not going to Ch'in in his tour to the west, Confucius had abandoned the sun and the moon to lay hold of the stars." He thus satirized Confucius of forsaking the melon for sesame. However, he advocated the "orthodoxy of teachings" and looked upon himself as a successor to the "orthodoxy of teachings" of Yü, T'ang, Wen, Wu, Duke Chou, Confucius and Mencius. The so-called "orthodoxy of teachings" referred to firm adherence to the ways of restoration and regression of Confucius and Mencius. He played up the "ways" which he publicized and extolled as the origin of the world and the spirit of independent existence. He said that the "ways" found expression in the actual life of human society and represented "the three bonds and the five constant virtues." "Furthermore, the teaching of five constant virtues is born with the universe." This meant that "the three bonds and the five constant

virtues" were the immutable laws of eternity and "the teachings of the sages" that could never be abandoned. He was of the view that only through "consolidating loyalty and filial piety" could the outbreak of rebellion and confusion be guarded against; that only the implementation of the title conferment system of granting hereditary titles to the feudal princes and hereditary emoluments to the high-ranking officials was in conformity with the "teachings of the sages" and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius; and that only by trusting and following the teachings of "three bonds and five constant virtues" based on when the prince is prince, the minister is minister, the father is father and the son is son could a person cultivate himself, regulate his family, rightly govern his state and make the empire tranquil and happy. Han Yü stubbornly adhered to such reactionary "orthodoxy of teachings" because he wanted to uphold the reactionary system of conferment of hereditary titles and the reactionary political and economic prerogatives of the conservative faction, and vainly attempted to hamper, through this, social transformation and historical progress.

Starting from the stand of the reformist faction of the landlord class, Liu Tsung-yüan resolutely stood for political reform and social progress. He drew the positive factors from the Legalist thought of Ch'in and Han and especially from the reformist thought of the Legalist school. He was of the view that time was constantly developing and progressing, that there were bound to be changes in social life and the political system, and that the "way" of restoring the old order was impractical. Based on Han Fei's historical view of social evolution, Liu Tsung-yüan effectively attacked Han Yü for advocating the "ways" of restoration and regression of Confucius and Mencius, and pointed out that this was tantamount to "forsaking the present in order to restore the old order." He held in high esteem the political thoughts of Shen Pu-hai and Shang Yang and the penal code of the Legalist school, and praised them as "of help to the world." This showed his fighting spirit for Legalism and against Confucianism. He clearly gave the "way" a new interpretation: The "way" is for "taking the living persons as one's responsibility." ("Second Letter to Yang Hui-chih" in Collected Works of Liu Ho-tung, Vol. XXXIII) Only by "taking the living persons as one's own responsibility" could we "eliminate all evils, make the way clearcut, eradicate the evils forever and bring benefits to living persons." ("Vituperating the Worms Feeding on Corpses" in Collected Works of Liu Ho-tung, Vol. XVIII) This mainly meant that only by ridding the vassals of their sovereign powers and the eunuchs of their dictatorial powers could the country become prosperous and the common people live in peace. These views of Liu Tsung-yüan were all for serving the reformist political line.

Han Yü tried his utmost to advocate the theory of heavenly mandate of Confucius and Mencius. He publicized that Heaven was stern and divine, and wanted people to believe that Heaven was in control of everything and could reward the good and punish the evil. Heaven would bring disasters to those who contravened the will of Heaven. The hereditary titles and emoluments of the feudal princes represented a system "granted by Heaven." Anyone who opposed the hereditary titles of the feudal princes and the

sovereign powers of the vassals was wicked and would be punished by Heaven. Anyone who wanted to carry out reform to change reality had no knowledge of Heaven and would be "punished by Heaven."

Firmly taking the stand of the reformist faction, Liu Tsung-yüan unfurled his banner and vigorously and effectively criticized the theory of heavenly mandate of Confucius and Mencius advocated by Han Yü. He clearly pointed out that Heaven stood for nature. The universe, vitality and the positive and negative elements, like the fruits and plants, were all "things" of nature and had not their own will. The "survival and extinction, gain and loss" of man, order and disorder in human society, fundamentally had no relations with such natural things as fruits and plants, the universe, vitality, and the positive and negative elements. All things had "to court achievements and disasters themselves," and it was most ridiculous to pin the hope on Heaven for rewarding the good and punishing the evil, to appeal to Heaven, to nurse grievances against Heaven and to pray for mercy from Heaven. He also clearly stated: "Heaven in the category of nature is not the irresistible force dominating mankind, and everything is determined by human effort. Provided man's subjective measures are in correspondence with the objective trend of development, human effort can overcome nature." He said that in history, only those who were soft, weak and incompetent called for divine help, but their object in seeking divine help and advocating "heavenly mandate" was for hoodwinking people. Such clearcut understanding of Liu Tsung-yüan showed precisely the faith of the reformist faction in its own strength and also conveyed its fearlessness of "heavenly mandate" and its spirit in waging a resolute struggle against the conservative faction.

Of course, the thought of Liu Tsung-yüan was also subject to the limitations of his class and time. His historical view was still the idealist conception of history. But at that time, his reformist view and practice played a progressive role. The development of the Legalist thought of early Ch'in and Ch'in and Han by Liu Tsung-yüan bore a great impact on the progressive statesmen and thinkers after the T'ang Dynasty.

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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO AND HIS MILITARY LINE

A Study of "Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast"

by

Shen Hsün-yung (沈迅勇)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1974)

On December 28, 1945, Chairman Mao issued the directive "Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast" to the army and people of the Northeast. This was a brilliant Marxist-Leninist document guiding the War of Liberation toward victory. Today, a review of this work is of profound significance to deepening the criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line.

I

After the victory of the War against Japanese Aggression, a dramatic change took place in the situation of class struggle within the country. Should we build a new democratic country of the broad masses of the people under the proletarian dictatorship or a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country under the dictatorship of the big landlords and the bourgeoisie? This was a decisive battle between two kinds of destiny and future confronting our nation.

Around the question of what kind of a country should we build, the Chinese Communist Party led the people of the whole country to wage a military and political struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries. This struggle was extremely acute in the Northeast. In the autumn of 1945, Chairman Mao dispatched large numbers of cadres and troops to the Northeast to lead the people in exterminating the remnants of Japanese invaders and puppet Manchurian officials, eliminating Chinese traitors, wiping out bandits and setting up democratic local governments at various levels. For the sake of devouring the fruits of victory of the people, Chiang Kai-shek, with the direct assistance of US imperialism, incessantly moved his troops to the Northeast, attacked and occupied such strategic places as Shanhaikuan and Chinchou, which had already been liberated by our army from the hands of Japanese imperialism, in an attempt to cut off our overland communication lines between North China and the Northeast. A serious struggle in the Northeast could no longer be averted. This struggle was of great significance to the situation in the whole country. Chairman Mao, with foresight and vision, projected at the right time that the task of our Party in the Northeast at that time was to seriously mobilize the masses and build up stable military and political base areas in cities and the broad countryside lying farther away from the centers of Kuomintang occupation and gradually accumulate strength so that preparations might be made for launching a counter-attack and fighting a strategic battle of decision for the complete annihilation of the Chiang army in the Northeast in the future. This was an extremely important strategic policy drawn up

by Chairman Mao for winning complete victory in the War of Liberation in the Northeast.

Taking the Right-opportunist stand, Lin Piao not only did not transmit Chairman Mao's directive on the building of stable base areas in the Northeast, but also failed to implement it. He ganged up with P'eng Chen, actively followed Liu Shao-ch'i in advocating "the new stage of peace and democracy," clamored that "the Northeast will quickly achieve peace," and wanted to realize that so-called "final battle on the eve of peace in the Northeast." He was unwilling to work hard, thus delaying the timetable for building base areas in the Northeast. When the troops of Chiang Kai-shek occupied Szu-p'ing and Ch'angch'un and were drawing close to the Sungari River, Lin Piao was again so frightened by the vehemence of the enemy which outwardly appeared to be strong but was actually weak that he evacuated his headquarters from Harbin to Kiamusze and then to Ich'un. He was even prepared to withdraw from more territory to seek safety in a corner away from the people.

Chairman Mao opportunely instructed the army and people of the Northeast to persevere in struggle in Southern Manchuria, thus thwarting the dispositions of the enemy and correcting the mistakes of Lin Piao. Firmly implementing Chairman Mao's directives the army and people of the Northeast completed the land reform and developed production after two and more years of arduous struggle, thus providing the rear areas with an inexhaustible supply of manpower and material resources. The emancipated peasants actively enlisted in the army to protect the fruits of victory. Meanwhile, our army in the Northeast had already acquired experience in fighting on interior and exterior lines, and improved its combat effectiveness. In this way, the building and consolidation of base areas in the Northeast created conditions for our army to fight a strategic battle of decision with the Chiang army in the Northeast.

II

In the article "Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast" Chairman Mao correctly pointed out: It is necessary to "build stable military and political base areas" and "set up organs of political power, organize guerrillas, people's militia and self-defense forces so as to make our areas secure, coordinate with the field armies and smash the Kuomintang attacks." Developing the armed forces of the people was a basic condition for building stable base areas. Without this thing, or with this thing but without the forces, all problems could not be discussed. Chairman Mao's thought on people's war was for arming the whole people. On the one hand, it was necessary to organize a people's army as the backbone force for carrying out the people's war and as the most important tool for attacking the enemy. On the other hand, the organizations of the people--the militia--were extensively set up to fight in direct coordination with the army. The integration of the army with the militia, the integration of the main army corps with the regional troops and the integration of the armed masses with the unarmed masses constitute the awe-inspiring and powerful people's war.

The revolutionary war of the Chinese people was dependent on the armed revolutionary base areas for its development and great victory. As founder of the armed revolutionary base areas in China Chairman Mao consistently attached importance to the building of revolutionary base areas. This was because the enemies of the Chinese revolution were extremely powerful, and they had not only the support of powerful imperialist and feudal forces, but also the support of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie working in collusion with imperialism. The powerful imperialists and their reactionary allies in China had for a long time occupied the central cities of China, and if the revolutionary ranks were unwilling to compromise with imperialism and its jackals, they had to persevere in struggle. If the revolutionary ranks planned to conserve and temper their own strength and avoid engaging the stronger enemy in a decisive battle before they were strong enough, they had to build the backward rural areas into advanced stable base areas, build them into might revolutionary battlegrounds militarily, politically, economically and culturally, use them to oppose the vicious enemies making use of the cities to attack the rural areas, and use them to gradually win total victory in the revolution through protracted struggle.

At the initial stage of the War of Liberation, there were slightly more than ten armed revolutionary base areas in various parts of the country set up and developed through the long period of revolutionary struggle under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The establishment of these revolutionary base areas relied on armed struggle. Meanwhile, the building and consolidation of these revolutionary base areas were also dependent on persevering in the armed struggle. Because of this, when the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries mounted a general attack on the liberated areas, in order to smash their attack, Chairman Mao instructed that we must make the greatest efforts to consolidate and develop the revolutionary base areas. Because of the dependence of the revolutionary war on the base areas, the struggles in the military, political, economic and cultural fields could be closely integrated to support effectively the war in coordination with the armed struggle. Moreover, the armed struggle also played the role of effectively supporting and guaranteeing the development of these struggles.

Lin Piao again and again opposed Chairman Mao's directive on "building the armed forces of the masses." He ganged up with P'eng Chen to take another course. He enlisted followers, recruited turncoats and deserters, and baldly declared that "those with more supporters can become 'kings'," and publicized that it was a glorious thing for a Party member to be a dealer in soldiers. The reason that Lin Piao took this course of action was for the sake of throwing open the doors and making things easy for deserters and riff-raffs as well as bandits and enemy agents to worm their way into our army. This seriously endangered the building of our revolutionary base areas as well as our military operations at the front.

Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee corrected in time the erroneous line of Lin Piao. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's army building line,our army in the Northeast has grown to 700,000 regular troops

in 1948 with the local armed forces increasing to 300,000. On the other hand, the enemy had only 550,000 men. Our army was not only superior in quality, but also superior in number to the enemy, and this enabled us to fight a strategic battle of decision with the enemy. All these were a great victory for Chairman Mao's strategic thought on building stable base areas in the Northeast.

III

Chairman Mao pointed out: "After we have decided on the location of our stable base areas and disposed our forces and after our army's numerical strength has greatly increased, mass work will be the center of gravity of our Party's work in the Northeast." He also said, "Mass work consists in arousing the masses for struggles to settle accounts with traitors and in launching campaigns for rent reduction and wage increases and campaigns for production." These directives of Chairman Mao were the only correct policy for consolidating the base areas in the Northeast.

Our country is an agricultural country with the peasants making up 80 percent of the total population in the whole country. The people's war we conducted, which was dependent on the revolutionary base areas, was actually a peasants' war under the leadership of the Communist Party. Consequently, building a stable worker-peasant alliance and organizing and uniting the masses of workers around the Party became the key to seizing victory in the revolutionary war. Because of this, it was necessary to enable the peasants to shake off feudal oppression, become conscious of their role as masters of the liberated areas, take part actively in the building of base areas, and participate in and support the war.

During the war, leading the billions of peasants in the liberated areas, the Party carried out complete land reform and systematically eliminated the feudal exploitation system. Only with the complete reform of the land system could we obtain the most fundamental condition for triumphing over the enemy. Only by developing production and improving the livelihood of the people and unremittingly supplying things essential to the army could we support the long-drawn revolutionary war and win victory in battle. It was precisely in accordance with the directives of Chairman Mao that the army and people of the Northeast, by concentrating their main forces, settling accounts with the traitors, wiping out the bandits and opposing the tyrants, developing production and setting up the armed forces of the masses and the political power of the people, were able to rapidly raise the struggle of the people from an economic struggle to a political struggle. Guided by the policy of self-reliance and the slogan of "everything for the front, and everything for victory in battle," they started a great struggle for creating and building base areas, consolidated the rear areas and effectively supported the war.

However, Lin Piao stubbornly opposed the directives of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on land reform. Instead of boldly arousing the masses to carry out complete reform of the feudal land system, he called for peaceful land reform. For a time, this tied up the hands and

feet of the masses and interfered with the land reform movement in the liberated areas of the Northeast.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of armymen and people in the Northeast overcame the interference and sabotage of the Right-opportunist line of Lin Piao, thoroughly carried out land reform, greatly aroused the enthusiasm for supporting the revolutionary war, and trapped the enemy in a sea of the people's war. In the War of Liberation, the people of the Northeast actively joined the army and threw themselves into the battle. They also set up a second-line army corps as a reserve force for our army in the Northeast. They also mobilized tens of thousands of civilian workers to follow and help the army. This was the fundamental condition for winning victory in the War of Liberation. Practice shows that without the revolutionary base areas, the people's war could not come into being, and the great victory for the liberation of the whole of the Northeast could never be won.

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The creating and building of armed revolutionary base areas is a great strategic thought advanced by Chairman Mao who integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Our war was not purely a military operation, but a people's war which had to mobilize the masses, organize the masses and rely on the masses. To carry out this war, we not only had to destroy the enemy, but also had to establish revolutionary political power and expand the armed forces of the people, and hence to win a revolutionary victory. It was precisely the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that the revolutionary base areas were gradually set up and developed, thus laying down a foundation for the Chinese revolution to grow in size, proceed from victory to victory, and win great victories in the Second Revolutionary Civil War, the War against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation.

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CH'INGTUNG GORGE MULTI-PURPOSE WATER CONSERVATION PROJECT

Yellow River Multi-Purpose Project Benefits Vast Areas

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Sept. 16, 1974)

the chingtung gorge multi-purpose project -- one of the major hydro-engineering projects in the first stage of work to develop the yellow river -- has brought remarkable benefit to the people since it was in the main completed.

designed and built by china, the huge project includes a 697-metre-long and 42-metre-high concrete dam, an overflow dam with seven gates, three sluice gates and a power station. irrigation is the main purpose of the project, which also serves to generate electricity, prevent flood and help reduce the threat of ice floes in the river.

construction of the project in the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china, started in the great leap forward of 1958. it began irrigating the fields in 1960 and generating electricity in 1967.

with abundant supply of water from the project, large tracts of deserts and wasteland have been turned into farms and orchards. grain output on the more than 200,000 hectares of irrigated farmland in the area last year topped three tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. output of spring wheat in 1974 increased by 30 per cent over last year, setting an all-time record.

the generating capacity of the power station has increased yearly with the addition of new generating sets. this has enabled the autonomous region, which had little industry before, to establish and develop the metallurgical, coal-mining, machine-building, chemical fertilizer, textile and other modern industries. the region's gross industrial output last year was more than four times that of 1966, the year before the chingtung gorge power station was put into operation. more than 95 per cent of the production teams in the irrigation area now have electricity.

the working people of various nationalities in ningsia has a long history of struggle to tame the yellow river. as far back as the chin dynasty (221-207 b.c.), two irrigation canals were built to lead yellow river water into farmland. three more were added later. but because the reactionary ruling classes of past dynasties were corrupt and incompetent, no dams or sluice gates were built to control the flow of water into the canals. in the rainy season, flood water often inundated the irrigated areas, causing great damage.

after the founding of new china chairman mao issued the great call: "work on the yellow river must be done well." a massive drive to harness the yellow river started there in a planned way.

construction of the chingtung gorge multi-purpose project shows how chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line has triumphed over the interference and sabotage by the revisionist line. the site of the dam was chosen at the wide mouth of the gorge instead of its narrowest part so that maximum benefit could be gained for the purpose of irrigation. when the workers, after overcoming many difficulties, started building the dam ahead of schedule, liu shao-chi and company pushed the revisionist line and tried to stop the project, saying that it was "rash" and "reckless" to build the dam there without imported equipment or guidance from foreign specialists. led by the party committee of the engineering bureau, the workers of hui and han nationalities firmly adhered to the principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts" and decided to start with indigenous methods and then gradually raise the level of mechanization. by launching a mass campaign, they ensured the progress of construction work and the closing of the dam in february 1960. later, on the pretext that china was in a period of natural calamities (1959-1961), liu shao-chi vigorously slashed engineering projects and attempted once again to strangle the chingtung gorge multi-purpose project. but the builders displayed the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, stood in the face of this attack and carried on the project.

the great proletarian cultural revolution gave an enormous impetus to the work of construction. the builders vehemently criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and quickened the tempo of construction with even greater enthusiasm. they finished as much work in 1967 as in the four preceding years.

work on the chingtung gorge project proceeded mainly in the freezing season of winter so that it would not interrupt farm irrigation. learning from past experience, the workers built two cofferdams with 250,000 cubic metres of straw and earth in the channel of the yellow river, thus permitting the excavation of the dam's foundation pit. this method, which is unprecedented in building large water conservancy projects, makes use of local materials and can save 80 per cent of investment and increase efficiency four or five fold, compared with the old methods of building concrete or sand-and-stone cofferdams.

two trunk canals, one 113 kilometres long and the other 70 kilometres, were dug to make use of the water provided by the project. several ancient canals were dredged, rebuilt and extended to enlarge the irrigated acreage and thus ensure stable, high yields irrespective of drought or excessive rain.

the chingtung gorge multi-purpose project is just one of the large water conservancy projects started in the minority nationality areas in a relatively early period after the founding of new china. it is an expression of the chinese communist party's solicitude for the minority peoples. thirtytwo major and medium-sized cities sent large numbers of technicians and plenty of equipment to help construct the project.

WATER CONSERVATION

Full-scale Water Conservancy Improves Farming Conditions in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

new china has changed the farming conditions over vast areas of her land by building water conservancy projects on a large scale, harnessing capricious rivers and improving the means of irrigation. this was instrumental in putting an end to the days of recurrent and widespread crop failures and resultant famines characterizing pre-liberation china, when people under the rule of feudal dynasties and the kuomintang reactionaries were powerless against natural disasters.

water conservancy projects now provide irrigation for half or well over half of the cultivated acreage in many provinces and autonomous regions, especially in south china. in every province, municipality or autonomous region, good harvests are ensured on much of the farmland that has been freed from the menace of drought and waterlogging. the yangtze and pearl river deltas, the tungting lake area, the plain drained by the yangtze and han rivers and the kuanchung plain in the middle reaches of the yellow river -- all have been turned into important grain-producing bases, each covering at least several hundred thousand hectares of farmland protected against dry spells and heavy rainfall.

new china has harnessed the huai, yellow and haiho rivers, three historically unruly rivers whose valleys account for a third of china's farmland and are inhabited by more than a third of her population. these rivers are being tamed and utilized for industrial and agricultural production. efforts are also being made to effect a better control over other major rivers -- the yangtze, liaoho and pearl rivers.

water control projects have been built at a faster rate and irrigation and drainage pumps produced in large numbers since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in

1966. the total capacity of these pumps in use in china's rural areas now comes to some 30 million h.p., about four times the figure for 1965. in the same period, the number of pump wells shot up from more than 100,000 to 1.3 million. this was due partly to the rise in the purchasing power of the people's communes which have a thriving collective economy, and partly to the increasing supplies from the industrial departments.

as the map of china shows, the country is crisscrossed by thousands of large and small rivers. the yangtze and yellow rivers, each over 5,000 kilometres long, as well as the huai, haiho and pearl rivers, are the arteries of china's waterways, and their valleys make up the greater part of the country. under the reactionary regimes, however, it was impossible to tap their rich resources. on the contrary, floods and droughts frequented river valleys.

historical chronicles record 1,029 major floods and 1,056 severe droughts in china in some 2,000 years prior to liberation. in a major flood in 1933 under reactionary kuomintang rule, the yellow river breached its dykes, inundated an area of 11,000 square kilometres and inflicted sufferings on 3.6 million people. a serious drought that hit five provinces in northern china in 1920 affected 20 million people and took a toll of half a million lives.

the chinese communist party and the people's government have all along seen water conservancy as an important task in developing the national economy, expanding production and improving the people's livelihood. chairman mao pointed out in 1934 that "irrigation is the lifeline of agriculture." after china embarked on socialist revolution and socialist construction, chairman mao personally inspected some of the country's major rivers and gave important instructions on taming the huai, yangtze, yellow and haiho rivers. the people's government appropriates large sums every year for water conservancy.

a major reason for china's success in water conservancy is full reliance on the masses, especially the peasant masses. with liberation, the peasants got rid of oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes and became masters of the land. determined to end the disasters of flood and drought, to change nature and build up the socialist motherland at a rapid pace, they display a great initiative in construction. through hard work and self-reliance, they gained rich experience in tackling the water problem in different areas -- plains, low-lying land liable to waterlogging, arid mountainous regions and even limestone zones and areas bordering on deserts.

following the land reform, the socialist revolution started and deepened in china's countryside, proceeding from mutual-aid farming teams to agricultural cooperatives and later to people's communes. the construction of

water conservancy projects assumed an increasing scale in the process. from the northernmost heilungkiang province to the southernmost kwangtung province, a mass campaign was launched in the winter-spring period every year to build such projects. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, participants in the campaign have numbered several tens of millions every year, completing an average of 5,000 to 6,000 million cubic metres of earth and stone work.

in water conservancy policy, china puts the emphasis on three things:

1. small projects;

2. irrigation and drainage systems complete with supplementary facilities; and

3. projects undertaken by the people's communes and their production brigades and teams.

while the large and medium-sized projects forming the backbone of the nation's water control network are built with investments from the central and local organs of the people's government, a much bigger number of small ones are handled by the communes and their sub-divisions. this brings into full play the initiative of both the central bodies and the localities, both the technical personnel and the hundreds of millions of peasants, and makes it possible to tap the manpower, material and water resources in all parts of the country in order to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the large and medium-sized projects play a key role in controlling serious floods and droughts, but they must be supplemented by small ones. the small projects can be built speedily at a low cost, and can be adapted to all types of terrain.

the schemes to harness china's major rivers, which generally traverse several provinces, are mapped out and financed by the central authorities. manpower is provided by the communes and their sub-divisions which coordinate their efforts with state plans.

in a quarter of a century, new china has built or reinforced 130,000 kilometres of dykes along her major rivers, cut nearly 100 man-made river channels for the prevention of flood and waterlogging, constructed more than 2,000 big and medium-sized reservoirs and completed a number of other big and medium-sized projects, including sluice gates and water detention basins. meanwhile, the communes and their production brigades and teams built numerous small projects in the river basins with their own resources. in the battle to harness the haiho river, for example, while several hundred thousand people turned out every year to build the large projects, a still greater number

were engaged in putting up the smaller ones. this practice of "walking on two legs" has speeded up the transformation of river basins.

the yellow river, once known as "china's sorrow," often breached its dykes and even changed its course many times in over 2,000 years before liberation. in the past quarter of a century, however, control systems on the river have withstood the onslaughts of floods and ensured the safety of the people on the banks. historically, the huai and haiho rivers ranked only next to the yellow river in the severity of flood disasters. in the haiho river valley, water control projects built since liberation have in the main removed the menace of flood and waterlogging, and the huai river is now much better protected against flood, waterlogging and drought. the tanchiangkou multi-purpose project on the han river, the largest tributary of the yangtze, has been completed in the current great proletarian cultural revolution and has by and large eliminated flood menace in the tributary's middle and lower reaches.

china is a socialist country where the land and mountains and rivers are under state ownership or the collective ownership of the people's communes. this provides the basic condition for the rational utilization of water resources in the interest of the people under overall plans and through the coordinated efforts of all concerned. the superiority of the socialist system is thus brought into full play.

the river-harnessing schemes are intended not only for flood prevention, but also for irrigation, hydro-power generation, navigation, water supply to the cities, etc. in various areas, water conservancy goes hand in hand with soil improvement and the prevention of soil erosion. in the last winter-spring period alone, 5.2 million hectares of farmland were levelled, more than 933,000 hectares of hill slopes terraced and large tracts of low-yield fields improved during the construction of water control projects.

the water conservancy projects built so far have proved their worth in helping to expand agricultural production. china's grain output has more than doubled since 1949. good harvests have been gathered for 12 years running since 1962, even though the weather was by no means favourable in some of these years and the northern part of the country was threatened by severe droughts for three consecutive years from 1971 to 1973.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Chinese City Doctors Go to Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

hundreds of thousands of chinese medical workers, including noted doctors, professors and specialists, have rendered service in china's vast rural areas over the past few years. leaving their posts in the cities, they went to work in rural hospitals and clinics or formed medical teams touring the villages.

they showed a single-hearted devotion to the people in preventing and treating diseases among people's commune peasants, popularizing hygienic knowledge and helping to set up cooperative medical service and train "barefoot doctors" and other rural medical workers.

by so doing, china's medical and health workers are taking an important measure to carry out in earnest chairman mao's revolutionary line on health work and serve the greatest majority of the people.

chairman mao has issued the instruction: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." china's rural population, numbering more than six hundred million, accounts for at least 80 per cent of the nation's total.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, however, liu shao-chi and company refused to implement chairman mao's instructions and pushed a revisionist line in health work. they concentrated a huge proportion of medical personnel, appropriations and supplies in the cities in the service of a small number of people. urban medical workers were unable to go to the rural areas where people were handicapped by a scarcity of medical facilities. chairman mao severely criticized liu shao-chi for turning the ministry of public health into one that "serves urban lords."

in the cultural revolution, medical and health departments shifted the emphasis in their work to the countryside. they set up a great number of hospitals, clinics and cooperative medical service stations in counties, townships, people's communes and production brigades. more than 100,000 graduates of medical colleges and schools were assigned to work in the countryside. over four million "barefoot doctors" and health workers were trained from among commune peasants and educated young people working in the villages. an extensive medical service took shape throughout china's rural areas.

in warm response to chairman mao's call, medical workers in the cities volunteered to go to the countryside, including mountainous areas. according to state plan and under the

arrangement of local governments, urban medical and health institutions sent a part of their personnel to selected points in the countryside, particularly outlying areas. meanwhile, an adequate force of medical workers are reserved in the cities. those assigned to rural work go in separate groups in rotation for a period ranging from six months to two years, during which they receive their regular wages. they regard it as a glorious revolutionary task to serve the peasants. noted doctors like huang chia-szu, specialist in thoracic surgery, lin chiao-chih, professor of gynaecology and obstetrics, and chu fu-tang, specialist in pediatrics, volunteered to tour the rural areas on several occasions. through the joint endeavour of medical workers from town and country, an effective solution is being found to the problem of providing medical care for the several hundred million people in china's countryside.

doctors from the cities join the peasants in carrying out the principle of "putting prevention first." while helping rural medical workers perfect their skills and expand medical facilities, the doctors exert great efforts to improve the water supply and the disposal of nightsoil, eliminate the breeding grounds of flies and mosquitoes and control the spread of diseases. they take early measures of prevention and give prompt treatment. the medical teams working in the yenan region in northern shensi took active steps to prevent or cure endemic, seasonal and infectious diseases. as a result, cases like measles and whooping-cough have not occurred in the past few years.

remote areas inhabited by national minorities are given priority by the city doctors in their tours. although the people's government has established a good number of hospitals and trained doctors of various nationalities in these areas, a further expansion of medical and health work is necessary on account of their vast expanse. every year the people's government sends a greater number of doctors from the cities to tour these areas. working on a high plateau, doctors touring the tibet autonomous region got over difficulties arising from their altitude sickness and trained 1,200 local medical and pharmaceutical workers, mostly tibetans. they also trained large numbers of tibetan "barefoot doctors" for the people's communes.

medical personnel from peking working along the kansu corrider in northwest china rode on camel back to desert and mountainous areas. once they visited each of the homes of 42 herdsmen scattered over a sand-dune area of some 2,000 square kilometres to give a physical checkup for everybody and treat any diseases. an old herdsman said: "in the old society i walked all over the grassland but couldn't find a doctor. in the new society good doctors sent by chairman mao travel all over the grassland to look for us."

city doctors going to work in the countryside is an integral part of china's policy for her cadres and intellectuals to temper themselves among the workers, peasants and soldiers, to foster their proletarian revolutionary ideology and change their world outlook. they seek re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and become more determined than ever to serve the people heart and soul.

seventy-two-year-old professor lin chiao-chih, with more than 40 years' medical experience, had all along devoted herself to research work in major cities since liberation. though advanced in years, she volunteered to tour the rural areas in hunan province, linhsien county in honan province and villages on peking's outskirts. moved by the poor and lower-middle peasants' warm love for socialism and their revolutionary enthusiasm to build a new socialist countryside, she said: "i saw the strength of the peasants and received a profound education. only by resolving to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers can we become good doctors for socialism."

FARM MECHANIZATION

Shanghai Accelerates Farm Mechanization

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 15, 1974)

people's communes on the outskirts of shanghai have made rapid progress in developing farm machinery self-reliantly during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

more than 80 per cent of ploughing and 97 per cent of irrigation and drainage are done with machines this year as against 17 and 80 per cent in 1965. insecticide spraying, threshing, fodder crushing and the processing of farm and side-line products are mechanized or semi-mechanized. progress has also been made in mechanizing waterway and road transport.

increasing farm mechanization has helped raise the communes' ability to resist natural calamities, release large numbers of people from heavy manual labour, increase the multiple-crop index and promote agriculture and subsidiary production in general. it also enables the commune members to see the long-range prospects of socialist agriculture.

the departments concerned of the municipality and its suburban counties, after extensive

investigations last year, decided to concentrate on making machines for the most strenuous and time-consuming jobs such as rice transplanting, harvesting, deep ploughing and ditch digging. a new design of self-propelled rice transplanter was put into serial production. as a result, one-fourth of late rice was machine-transplanted this year. engine-driven seedling pullers, ditch-diggers, dredgers and sludge pumps for farm use are widely used in some communes.

farm mechanization on shanghai's outskirts was once affected by the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, who slandered the peasants as "clod-hoppers incapable of mechanization" and advocated complete dependence on the state for farm machinery. the commune members criticized this revisionist line during the cultural revolution and endeavoured to mechanize farming in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. as their collective economy grew in strength, the communes' total income from agricultural and subsidiary production last year increased by 37 per cent over 1965. public accumulation at the commune level was 2.3 times the 1965 figure. this strengthened the material foundation for farm mechanization.

shanghai's machine-building industry produced many kinds of machine tools and other machines for the commune farm machinery plants, and repairing tools for production brigades. all counties and communes on the outskirts of shanghai now have factories for making and repairing farm machines.

SMALL POWER AND PUMPING STATIONS

Changes on Banks of South China River

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 16, 1974)

many small power stations and pumping stations now stand on the toniang river that flows through a former arid mountainous area in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region. they bring water uphill to irrigate 600 hectares of arid land. ninety per cent of the peasants' homes have electric light.

during the cultural revolution, local minority people were determined to bring water uphill to irrigate arid land and increase grain output.

peasants of the puho production brigade built a dam across the river and set up a power station in the winter of 1967. they collected material and accumulated funds

by themselves, and learned techniques in the course of construction. in a matter of a little over six months, they completed the dam and power station, dug a network of ditches and laid water-pipes. the project brought water to various mountain villages.

this success inspired the minority people miles around with enthusiasm for taming the river.

during the cultural revolution, 10 production brigades along the river have built 68 small power stations and 46 pumping stations in addition to a number of water conservancy projects in hills and gullies.

the local peasants, who used to grow a single rice crop a year, have started to grow two crops in irrigated fields on the river banks. total grain output of the brigades along the river in 1973 was four times that in early post-liberation years, and double the 1965 figure.

TRADITIONAL CONSUMER GOODS FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

More Traditional Goods for Southwest China Minority People

(NCNA-English Kunming, Sept. 15, 1974)

multi-national yunnan province in southwest china is producing an ever greater quantity and variety of traditional consumer goods favoured by people of the 21 local minority nationalities.

to cope with the rising demands and supplies, over 140 special stores handling such goods have been set up in 62 counties, cities and towns where minority people live in compact communities. this is 50 per cent more than the number of such shops existing in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began. apart from these, general goods stores also sell these specialties in separate departments. sales of these traditional items in the first seven months of this year was 27 per cent above those of the same 1973 period.

in kunming, the provincial capital and a centre of the traditional goods industry, 16 new factories producing such goods have been set up during the cultural revolution, bringing the total number up to 21. the variety of products has extended from 40 kinds to 240. total value of output for 1973 was more than three times that of 1965. the comparable figure for this august was about a quarter as much again as the same period of last year.

the workers in this peculiar industry repudiate lin piao's crimes in undermining the party's policy for minority nationalities and have extended production as a concrete effort to enhance national unity and accelerate socialist construction in the frontier areas. the kunming lace factory turned out 270,000 metres of laces of various designs in the first seven months of this year, eight times what it was in the corresponding 1973 period. its production of coloured silk thread in this period was 20 per cent more than its total output last year.

workers of the yunnan towel factory have made special modifications on their machines to produce jacquard towels, a special favourite with people of tai nationality. those at the kunming tannery have turned out through repeated experiments a kind of gilt lambskin, which is appreciated by many minority nationalities as decoration to headgear. this type of gilt lambskin, which is inexpensive, is bright in colour and capable of withstanding rough wear.

SPORTS

PLA Athletic Selective Trials Conclude in Chengtu

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 16, 1974)

the chinese people's liberation army recently held its 1974 track and field selective trials in chengtu, southwest china. a total of 12 athletes broke one national record and six army records.

performance in many events showed marked progress, compared with the army sports meet in 1973.

twentytwo-year-old chao chun-hua of the p.l.a. peking units broke both the army and national records in men's hand-grenade throwing with a distance of 84 metres. ting hao-yun of the wuhan units set a new army record in women's high jump by clearing 1.66 metres. chang yi-yao of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and sun chien-chun of the peking units broke the army record in hop, step and jump with 15.68 metres and 15.41 metres respectively. yu chang-lin of the p.l.a. nanking units broke the army record in men's 400-m. run by clocking 48.9 seconds. wu mei-lin of the departments directly under the military commission bettered her own previous record in women's discus with a distance of 45.72 metres. teng li-ping of the p.l.a. peking units vaulted 4.45 metres for a new army record.

the trials were conducted in an excellent situation as the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius developed in depth. the more than 500 athletes from various units of the army criticized lin piao's bourgeois military line and his crimes in sabotaging army sports. this imbued them with the proletarian revolutionary spirit.

the athletes carried out the principle of "friendship first, competition second". an atmosphere of unity, comradeship and mutual help for common improvement prevailed throughout the trials.

China's 1974 National Archery Tournament Held in Sining

(NCNA-English Sining, Sept. 16, 1974)

china's 1974 national archery tournament concluded recently in sining, capital of northwest china's chinghai province.

chiang sheng-ling and sung shu-hsien set new world records in the women's 70-metre single and double round events. another ten archers and eight teams broke 16 national records on 57 occasions.

the tournament drew 108 men and women archers from kwangtung, shantung, shansi, liaoning, fukien and chinghai provinces, shanghai municipality, the inner mongolian and sinkiang uighur autonomous regions and the peking physical culture institute. they included archers of han, tibetan, hui, mongolian, sala and sibo nationalities. teenagers made up more than 40 percent of the total entry, with the youngest being 15 years old.

through the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius the archers raised their consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this fired them with greater zeal to train for the revolution and do credit to their motherland.

the chinghai men's team and the women's team from the peking physical culture institute captured the men's and women's double-round team titles respectively.

yuan sheng-tang of shantung and sung shu-hsien of the peking physical culture institute took the men's and women's all-round individual honours respectively.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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"DETENTE" IN EUROPE

Brezhnev Clique's Bankrupt Myth About "Detente" in Europe

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

the myth the brezhnev clique has spread that the agreements reached between the two superpowers have brought about "detente" in europe has been shattered by merciless facts. in europe today, there has not been any "general improvement in the political climate" or "realistic prospect of a lasting peace"; on the contrary, the acute confrontation and fierce contention between the two superpowers have made the situation there more tense and unstable.

in 1972 the soviet union and the united states signed a number of agreements concerning european problems and reached agreements on the convocation of the conference on european security and cooperation and the conference on central european disarmament. moscow then lauded these agreements and conferences to skies, trying hard to convince others that europe would since then enter into a "new stage" of "peaceful cooperation" from "the state of antagonism" and alleging that these agreements and conferences "opened before europe a realistic prospect of a lasting and stable peace ...", and so on. more than two years have elapsed, however, and what people can see now is nothing but the intensification of arms expansion and war preparation by the two superpowers under the signboard of "security" and "disarmament". they have increased rather than reduced their troops deployed in europe, an area where the soviet union and the united states have massed more troops than elsewhere abroad.

meanwhile the two hegemonic powers have been engaged in the escalation of arms preparation in europe. during this period soviet revisionism has not only expanded its nuclear strength and military fleets in europe, but also, in view of the u.s. weakness in conventional forces, amplified its reserves in the western part of the soviet union and equipped its conventional forces in eastern europe with a large amount of new missiles, tanks and other weapons. according to western press reports, since 1972 the soviet armoured forces in eastern europe have increased by one third and both tactical nuclear warheads and cannons have doubled, soviet ground-to-ground missiles deployed in central europe increased by 25 per cent and

logistic forces also showed multiple increase in certain respects. the total number of tanks deployed by the warsaw treaty forces in europe increased about 9,000 as compared with a few years ago. and u.s. imperialism, while relying on its superiority in the quality of nuclear weapons, is adjusting its nuclear strategy in order to enhance its "flexibility" in fighting "limited nuclear wars" in europe. at the same time, the united states, together with other nato members, has selectively strengthened its conventional forces in europe with military equipment of all kinds. the u.s. press admitted that owing to the "outstanding improvement" in, and the increase of, military equipment and tactical air force, the active u.s. combat troops in europe "have been reinforced in the past two years" and have reached "full combat readiness". the u.s. tactical nuclear weapons in europe will be completely replaced as well.

the tussle for military supremacy in europe between the two superpowers is getting tougher and tougher. one cannot help asking: out of this where can one find a shred of "realistic prospect of a lasting peace"?

as for "the general improvement in the political climate" in europe etc., they are but deceitful talk too.

a soviet-u.s. agreement signed in 1972 stated that the two sides "do not seek any privilege in international affairs". they also promised that they "will not divide the world into spheres of influence". at the conference on european security and cooperation, however, one of them requested the recognition of its sphere of influence in eastern europe and the other demanded the "freedom" of "peaceful infiltration" into its opponent side. with endless quarrels between them and none of them willing to yield an inch, the conference has dragged on for more than one year without substantial progress.

in addition, the two superpowers in the last two years and more have been manoeuvring among various groupings and plotting against each other, each trying to make use of its opponent's contradictions with its "allies" to stretch its arms to the opponent's spheres of influence so as to expand its hegemonic power in europe. washington has been doing its utmost to worm its way into eastern europe through economic and political channels, the best way to stimulate "the demand for free exchanges" of the soviet union's eastern european "allies", thus checking the soviet union strategically. on its part, soviet revisionism is taking advantage of u.s. imperialism's decline in economic position in western europe to sow discord between the u.s. and west european countries in an attempt to break up the north atlantic alliance. in order to maintain its position in western europe to confront soviet revisionism, u.s. imperialism put forward a plan for a "new atlantic charter" in april last year, requesting western europe to strengthen its "partnership" with the u.s. in view of the "common goal" and "common interest" in jointly

meeting the soviet "military threats". the spearhead of the plan was chiefly directed against soviet revisionism. heightening their vigilance in the face of the expansionist ambition of soviet revisionism some western european countries have felt it necessary to coordinate their relationship with the united states. after mutual compromises and concessions between western europe and the u.s. on a number of issues, the north atlantic group adopted "the declaration on atlantic relationship" last june, in which the u.s. "states its resolve, together with its allies," to "maintain the capacity to defend the north atlantic area". the adoption of this declaration was precisely a product of the fierce contention between the soviet union and the united states for hegemony in europe.

lenin points out: "an essential feature of imperialism is the rivalry between several great powers in the striving for hegemony". they may reach some agreements, and "the forms of the struggle" may "change in accordance with varying, relatively particular and temporary causes, but the substance of the struggle, its class content, positively cannot change while classes exist". historical experience and the reality of the contention between the two superpowers in europe have testified to the correctness of this thesis of lenin.

it is known to all that before world war ii, several imperialist powers had once played up the theme of so-called "peace" and "disarmament" in europe. after the first world war and up to the 1930's, several imperialist powers had held a series of "arms limitation" conferences and "peace conferences" in paris, london, washington and geneva, dishing out "treaty on arms limitation", "peace agreement" and "non-war convention" one after another. the imperialist powers' representatives and their propaganda machines then lauded these conferences and agreements to skies, claiming that "the suspicion and manoeuvres" among the great powers had passed, that the world had entered into "a new era" and that "peace and security in europe" would "surely be consolidated". presumably, europe and the world would be in peace ever after. but, the incompatible contradictions among imperialist powers in their contention for hegemony finally led to the out-break of the second world war. today, the soviet revisionists are making a din about some soviet-u.s. agreements, the conference on european security and cooperation and the conference on central european disarmament. are they not doing precisely what the old imperialists did several decades ago?

imperialism has always covered its arms expansion and war preparation and its ambition for hegemony with empty talk of "peace", but soviet social-imperialists have been more expert in this kind of shows. in the past two years and more, soviet revisionism has been stepping up contention for hegemony with the other superpower on the other side of the atlantic. the so-called "detente" in europe spread by moscow has become a bankrupt myth. this has been and will continue to be convincingly proved by facts.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

China-Presented Giant Pandas Brought to London

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 14, 1974)

a pair of giant pandas, a gift of the chinese government to the british people, were brought here today by tu hung-chang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking zoo, and zoologist michael rogers brambell of the london zoo.

present at the airport to welcome them were mr. colin rawlins, director of the london zoo, mr. george callard, head keeper for pandas, and representatives of the british foreign office.

chu chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

many british people rushed to the airport and the london zoo to see the pandas.

today "daily mail" devoted a full page to photos of the pandas while "guardian" said editorially that the pandas "will be greeted enthusiastically by the london zoo."

Chinese Gift Pandas Draw Big Crowds in London Zoo

(NCNA-English London, Sept. 15, 1974)

two chinese gift pandas saw large crowds of british people here today during their first day of public show in the london zoo.

18,000 visitors flocked to the zoo today to see "ching-ching" and "chia-chia", the pair of giant pandas sent by the chinese government as a gift to the british people.

edward heath, former british prime minister and leader of the conservative party, was among the visitors this afternoon.

the chinese pandas arrived here only yesterday. the rain today did not dampen the enthusiasm of the visitors. a zoo official said that the number of visitors marked today as a record day at this time of the year.

edward heath spent about an hour watching the gift pandas with great interest. he said that he was pleased that the animals arrived safely.

in a press interview afterwards, he said that the two gift pandas testified to the friendship of the chinese government towards the british people.

he was accompanied by professor lord zuckerman, a leading member of the zoological society of london, and colin rawlins, director of the london zoo.

tu hung-chang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the peking zoo, and hu ting-yi, councillor of the chinese embassy, were also there.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Delegation Leaves for Canada to Attend ICAO Meeting

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

a chinese delegation led by shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left here for canada by air today to attend the 21st meeting of the assembly of the international civil aviation organization.

deputy leader of the delegation is wang chu-liang, counsellor of the chinese embassy in ottawa, who is already in canada.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui, director-general, chang jui-ai and yen chih-hsiang, deputy directors-general, and chu hui-fen and hsu fa-shan, deputy political commissars, of the general administration of civil aviation of china; and pi chi-lung, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law of the foreign ministry.

d.g. struthers, military attache of the canadian embassy here, was also present.

on february 15, 1974, the chinese government decided to recognize the "convention on international civil aviation" signed in chicago in 1944 and to participate in the activities of the international civil aviation organization. this is the first time the chinese delegation attends the meeting of the i.c.a.o. assembly held every three years.

the i.c.a.o., one of the specialized agencies of the united nations, expelled the chiang kai-shek gang and restored china's legitimate rights on november 19, 1971.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Scientific, Technical Delegation Leaves for Czechoslovakia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1974)

a chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by sun yu-yu, acting chairman of the chinese section of the joint committee of chinese-czechoslovak scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, left here for czechoslovakia by air today. the delegation is to attend the 16th session of the joint committee.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chou tzu-chien, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and leading members of departments concerned.

counsellor josef pribyl and commercial counsellor karel storzer of the czechoslovak embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND GHANA

New Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Presents Credentials to Chairman Acheampong

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of ghana yang ke-ming presented his credentials to chairman acheampong of the national redemption council of ghana on september 13, according to a report from accra.

chairman acheampong had a friendly talk with ambassador yang ke-ming after the presentation.

present on the occasion were commissioner for foreign affairs of ghana kwame baah and secretary of the national redemption council debrah.

ambassador yang ke-ming arrived in accra on september 7. on september 12, he called on commissioner for foreign affairs baah.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Concludes Visit to Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Sept. 15, 1974)

a chinese government trade delegation led by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for syria tonight after a one-week friendly visit to iraq.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by mahdi al ubaidi, under-secretary of the economy ministry, and others.

chinese ambassador chao hsing-chih and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy chou mien were also on hand.

during its stay in iraq, the delegation was received by abdul fatah yassin, head of the northern affairs bureau of the iraqi revolutionary command council and member of the iraqi arab baath socialist party, and minister of economy hikmat azzawi.

the chinese delegation had talks with the iraqi side headed by mahdi al ubaidi on further developing trade between the two countries.

it visited a museum and other places of interest here and the port city of basrah in southern iraq. it was welcomed by the people and authorities concerned wherever it went.

under-secretary ubaidi gave a banquet in honour of the delegation on september 10.

delegation leader chai shu-fan gave a farewell banquet here yesterday evening.

ambassador chao hsing-chih and commercial counsellor chou mien were present at the talks and the banquets.

the delegation arrived here on september 9.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese National Agricultural Cooperatives Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

the delegation of the japanese national agricultural cooperatives with asao miyawaki, chairman of the central committee of the japanese national agricultural cooperatives, as its leader and shinkichi katayanagi, president of the central co-operative bank for agriculture and forestry, as its deputy leader left here by air yesterday to visit kwangchow and kueilin before going home.

while in peking, the delegation visited people's communes, factories and places of historical interest. members of the delegation called at the people's bank of china, the people's insurance company of china and the china council for the promotion of international trade.

on the evening of september 13, the delegation visited the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county of shansi province.

the delegation gave a return banquet yesterday evening. among the guests were hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, and sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association.

Chinese Junior Wushu Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 16, 1974)

a chinese junior wushu (traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship) delegation led by wei ming arrived here today at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association. it was warmly received by japanese friends of various strata and leading members of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

in the afternoon, a reception was given jointly by the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japanese "mainichi shimbun" and the tokyo association sponsoring "the exhibition of the people's republic of china" in honour of the chinese delegation.

present on the occasion were japanese friends of various circles including kenzo nakajima, kazutsura kawase, shigeyuki edamatsu, ryukichi hayashibara, toshio tanaka, omi munamichi, norio shirato, hideo miura and kyuhei muraoka.

also present were wu chung-chao, leader of the delegation of "the exhibition on arts and crafts of the ming and ching dynasties" of the people's republic of china, and liang feng-chu, deputy leader of the delegation of "the exhibition of the people's republic of china", now in japan for friendly visits.

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, and huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, were also present.

kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, shigeyuki edamatsu, representative of the "mainichi shimbun", kazutsura kawase, vice-president and director general of the tokyo association sponsoring the chinese exhibition, and wei ming, leader of the wushu delegation, addressed the party.

a message of greetings from prime minister kakuei tanaka was read out at the reception. in the message prime minister tanaka welcomed the wushu delegation's visit to japan. "it is my hope," the message said, "that you will take this opportunity to make full exchange with the japanese teenagers and further strengthen the friendly ties with them."

both chinese and japanese junior wushu players gave performances and sang chinese and japanese songs on the occasion.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Chinese Embassy in Malaysia Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

li chung-ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in malaysia, left here on september 13 for his post in kuala lumpur.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Welcome to Mauritanian President Daddah

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

following is the text of the september 17 "people's daily" editorial entitled "a warm welcome to president daddah":

president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania and madame daddah are due in peking today on a state visit to china at the invitation of the acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and the premier of the state council chou en-lai. this is the second visit to china by president daddah, a respected and familiar old friend of the chinese people. once again he is bringing us the cherished friendship of the mauritanian people from the distant african continent and the fighting arab world. with great joy, the chinese government and people warmly welcome president daddah and the other distinguished mauritanian guests.

since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mauritania, especially since president daddah's visit to china in october 1967, the friendly relations of cooperation between the governments and people of the two countries and the militant friendship between the two peoples have been developed and strengthened satisfactorily. at the same time, the friendship between the chinese people and the countries and peoples of africa has also developed steadily. so far, china has established diplomatic relations with more than 30 african countries. we have more and more friends in africa. the chinese government and people heartily thank president daddah for the positive contributions he has made in promoting the friendship between the chinese and african peoples.

the chinese people are happy to see that the mauritanian government and people, under the leadership of president daddah, have waged an unremitting struggle and won gratifying achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture. externally, the mauritanian government has pursued a policy of non-alignment, persistently opposed imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism, firmly supported the national liberation movements in africa, stressed the unity of africa and the solidarity of the african and arab countries, and supported the just struggle of the peoples of the three indochinese countries and the solemn stand of the korean people for the independent and peaceful unification of their country. by these just propositions and actions the mauritanian government has made important contributions to the cause of unity of the people of the third world against imperialism and won appreciation from the people of the world.

the struggles waged by the arab and african people against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism are now in full swing. united in struggle during the middle east war last october, the arab people broke through the state of "no war, no peace" imposed by the superpowers, exploded the myth that the israeli aggressors were invincible, and scored important victories. the great african people are striding forward in the excellent revolutionary situation. following the great victory by the people of guinea-bissau, the mozambique people won the right to independence. the people's armed struggles and mass movements for national liberation in the other african regions yet to win their independence are also developing in depth. the chinese people heartily rejoice over and admire the victories and achievements made by the arab and african people.

both china and mauritania are developing countries belonging to the third world. the people of china and mauritania have forged profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. we are deeply convinced that the current visit of president daddah to china will certainly enhance the friendship and relations of cooperation between the governments and people of china and mauritania. we wish president daddah complete success on his present visit.

Mauritanian President Leaves Nouakchott for Official State Visit to China

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Sept. 16, 1974)

president moktar ould daddah of the islamic republic of mauritania left here by special plane this morning for an official state visit to china at the invitation of tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council.

seeing the president off at the airport were mauritanian minister of the interior ahmed ould mohamed salah, minister of national defence sidi mohamed diagana, finance minister diaramouna soumare, minister of handicrafts and tourism maloum ould braham, minister of culture and information ahmed ould sidi baba and minister of national education mohammeden ould babah.

lin ping-nan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, and son chang su, charge d'affaires ad interim of the korean embassy, were also on hand at the airport.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Agricultural Economic Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the visiting mexican agricultural economic delegation led by mexican secretary for agriculture and livestock oscar brauer herrera.

among the guests were members of the delegation mrs. brauer, deputy secretary for foreign affairs ruben gonzalez sosa and mrs. gonzalez, and secretary-general of the mexican institute of foreign trade julio faesler, and other members of the delegation; mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano, his wife and officials of the mexican embassy here; and head of the exhibition group of the mexican economic and trade exhibition rolf schlettwein and his wife.

attending the banquet were chinese vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade wang wen-lin and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang.

minister li chiang and secretary brauer proposed toasts at the banquet. they expressed the hope that the friendly relations of cooperation between china and mexico and the friendship between the two peoples would grow steadily.

Mexican Ambassador to China Gives Reception for Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 164th anniversary of the independence of mexico.

among the guests were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; leading members of departments concerned ma wen-po, tu hsing-yuan,

li ching-chuan, li en-chiu, chou jung-kuo, hsu han-ping and wang wen-lin; and chinese ambassador to mexico yao kuang.

present were oscar brauer herrera, leader of the mexican agricultural economic delegation and secretary for agriculture and livestock, and mrs. brauer; ruben gonzalez sosa, member of the delegation and deputy secretary for foreign affairs, and mrs. gonzalez; julio faesler, member of the delegation and secretary-general of the mexican institute of foreign trade; and rolf schlettwein, head of the exhibition group of the mexican economic and trade exhibition.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Victory of Mozambique Liberation Front

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1974)

premier chou en-lai today sent a message to president of the mozambique liberation front samora moises machel, extending warm congratulations to the heroic mozambique people on their victory in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence. the message reads:

his excellency samora moises machel,
president of the mozambique liberation front,

dar es salaam

on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to extend our warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the mozambique people on the occasion of the signing of the agreement on the independence of mozambique between frelimo and the portuguese government.

under the leadership of frelimo, the heroic mozambique people, by persevering in a protracted armed struggle, have at last compelled the portuguese government to recognize the right of the mozambique people to national independence. this is a victory won by the mozambique people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence. of course, the conclusion of an agreement is not equivalent to its implementation, and a complicated and tortuous struggle must still be waged before the agreement can be implemented in earnest. colonialism never takes defeat lying down and is bound to put up a death-bed struggle. it

is inevitable, too, that neo-colonialism of various colours will look for opportunities to stick in their hands and make trouble. the mozambique people are still faced with arduous tasks in their struggle for independence. but we are convinced that, under the leadership of frelimo and with the powerful support of the other african countries, the mozambique people, who have been tempered in armed struggle, will surely win the victory of their struggle for national independence so long as they carry forward their glorious tradition of valiant fighting, maintain sharp vigilance, rely on their own strength, reinforce their unity and persevere in the struggle with sustained efforts. the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the mozambique people.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

peking, september 15, 1974

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in New Zealand

(NCNA-English Wellington, Sept. 15, 1974)

a government delegation of the people's republic of china, led by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, arrived here tonight to preside over the opening ceremony of the chinese economic and trade exhibition and to pay a friendly visit to new zealand .

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by officials of the trade and industry ministry and foreign ministry of new zealand and representatives of overseas chinese.

chinese ambassador pei tsien-chang and responsible members of the exhibition were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Press Communique on Visit to People's Republic of China by General Yakubu Gowon, Head of Federal Military Government of Federal Republic of Nigeria

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

press communique on the visit to the people's republic of china by general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria

september 15, 1974

at the invitation of acting chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and premier of the state council chou en-lai, his excellency general yakubu gowon, head of the federal military government, commander-in-chief of the nigerian armed forces, and mrs. victoria gowon paid a state visit to the people's republic of china from september 8 to 15, 1974. general gowon and his wife were accompanied on the visit by a high level delegation comprising military governors, commissioners and high-ranking government officials.

during their seven days stay in china, general and mrs. yakubu gowon and the party visited factories, people's communes and places of historic interest in peking, shanghai and canton, where they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the chinese government and people.

chairman mao tsetung met with general yakubu gowon and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and general yakubu gowon held frank talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nigeria as well as on the current situation in africa and other international issues of common interest to the two countries. the two sides expressed satisfaction at the result of the talks.

the two sides hold that the present international situation is very favourable to the third world and the oppressed peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. the third world, awakening and growing in strength day by day, is resolutely combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and playing an ever more important role in international affairs.

both sides hold that relations between states should be based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and that all nations, big or small, rich or poor, should be equal.

big nations must not bully small ones, strong nations must not oppress weak ones, and rich nations must not plunder poor ones. the affairs of each country should be managed by its own people, and international affairs should be settled by all the countries through consultations on an equal footing.

the two sides are glad to note that an excellent situation also prevails in africa's united struggle for total liberation against imperialism. they noted the great progress in the just struggle of the people of africa to win and safeguard national independence, develop their national economies and culture, protect their natural resources and maritime rights, and oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. the two sides warmly welcome the independence of the republic of guinea-bissau and congratulate the government and people of guinea-bissau on this glorious achievement. they also pledge material and moral support for the peoples of mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia, and all other african territories in their just struggle for national independence and liberation. they express their conviction that the valiant african people, relying primarily on their own unity and struggle, will surely surmount the difficulties in the way of their advance towards winning complete independence and liberation for the whole of africa.

the two sides firmly support the just struggle of the arab peoples, including the palestinian people, against israeli aggression and against imperialism and hegemonism. they hold that the israeli aggressor forces must be withdrawn from all the occupied arab territories and that the legitimate rights of the palestinian people must be restored.

the two sides consider as satisfactory the development of friendly relations and co-operation between china and nigeria. they further observe that the agreement on economic and technical co-operation and the trade agreement signed in 1972 between china and nigeria are being successfully implemented. with a view to further enhancing the friendly relations between the two countries, the two sides have held further consultations on cultural and technical co-operation. they are convinced that the continuous development and strengthening of the friendly relations and co-operation between china and nigeria are in conformity with the common desires and the fundamental interests of the two peoples.

finally, the two sides note with satisfaction that the visit to china by general gowon, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the nigerian armed forces and mrs. yakubu gowon has been a complete success and has made a positive contribution to the friendship between china and nigeria.

general yakubu gowon and mrs. gowon and the entire nigerian delegation expressed their deep appreciation and sincere thanks to the government and people of china for the warm welcome, hospitality and friendship extended to them during their visit.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Ministry Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

the delegation of the ministry of minorities affairs and tourism of pakistan led by roedad khan, secretary of the ministry, wound up its friendly visit to china after touring peking, shanghai, yenan, sian, nanking and hangchow and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau yang kung-su and kung hsiao and leading members of other organizations concerned.

also present at the airport were minister naseem mirza and other diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1974)

r.e.k. taylor-smith, ambassador of the republic of sierra leone to china, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Ambassador to China Gives Dinner for Sudanese Education Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1974)

sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin and his wife gave a dinner here this evening for the visit to china of the sudanese education delegation.

among the guests at the dinner were li chi, leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, hu sha, leading member of the office of the group, wang pu-ching, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and li pu-hsiao, deputy director of a department of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

present were mohammed kheir osman, leader of the sudanese education delegation, all members of the delegation and officials of the sudanese embassy here.

abdelwahab zainulabidin and li chi spoke at the dinner permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and educational workers of the sudan and china would constantly grow.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Sudanese Education Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the sudanese education delegation led by dr. mohammed kheir osman, minister of state for general education.

present on the occasion were members of the delegation ibrahim nur, ahmed salih thabit, zien el abdin abbas, and ismail mohamed el amin; sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin; and counsellor of the sudanese embassy here tag el sir mohmmed abbas.

present also were li chi, a leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned hu sha, wang pu-ching, hsueh yu-shan, tu ping, jen wei-min, cheng yu-chen, chang chen and hsiang pei-ko.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Vice Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Swedish Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the m.p. delegation of the centre party of sweden led by torsten bengtsson, first deputy speaker of the parliament of the kingdom of sweden and member of the executive committee of the centre party of sweden.

present on the occasion were hsieh li, a leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wang pen-tso and li pao-cheng.

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg was on hand.

NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien Meets Swedish Center Party M.P. Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1974)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met and had a friendly talk with all members of the m.p. delegation of the centre party of sweden led by torsten bengtsson, first deputy speaker of the parliament of the kingdom of sweden and member of the executive committee of the centre party of sweden.

members of the delegation present at the meeting were: fritz borjesson, anton fagelsbo, olle eriksson, maj pehrsson, gunnel jonang, karl-erik norrby, martin olsson, birgirtta hambraens, anna eliasson, arne fransson, kristina rogestam, per granstedt, anders gernandt and rolt orjts.

sven hirdman, counsellor of the swedish embassy in peking, was present.

also present were hsieh li, a leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and wang pen-tso, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chairman Truong Chinh Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 16, 1974)

chairman truong chinh of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam today received fu hao, chinese ambassador to the d.r.v.n., and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

Closing Ceremony for Sino-Vietnamese Friendship Volleyball Contests in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 16, 1974)

the closing ceremony of the friendship contests and the final friendly matches between the visiting "august first" men's and women's volleyball teams of the chinese people's liberation army with yu wen-huai as leader, chiang chen-hung and chao ching-shou as deputy leaders and the men's and women's volleyball teams of the viet nam people's army were held in the vietnamese armymen's club here yesterday afternoon.

present on the occasion were general vo nguyen giap, member of the political bureau of the viet nam workers' party central committee, vice-premier and minister of national defence; colonel-general hoang van thai, vice-minister of national defence and deputy-chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; major-general cao van khanh, deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; hoang van tien, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and le duc chinh, acting head of the general department of physical culture and sports of viet nam.

fu hao, chinese ambassador, and yen ling, military attache of the chinese embassy were also present.

before the matches, general vo nguyen giap received and had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese teams.

as the vietnamese and chinese players holding national flags of the two countries marched into the arena at 3 p.m., warm applause burst out. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. then, cao van khanh, deputy chief of the general staff, yu wen-huai, leader of the "august first" men's and women's volleyball teams and military attache yen ling stepped down from the stands and shook hands warmly with the players of the two countries.

on behalf of the general staff of the viet nam people's army, deputy chief of general staff cao van khanh presented a silk flag to the "august first" men's and women's volleyball teams.

during the matches, the 2,000 spectators repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded the dauntless militancy and excellent skill displayed by the players of the two countries. the matches were permeated with militant unity and warm friendship between the peoples of viet nam and china.

the results of the matches were: the "august first" women's volleyball team was defeated by the women's volleyball team of the viet nam people's army 1:2; the "august first" men's volleyball team and the men's volleyball team of the viet nam people's army tied at 7 in the third set after one lose and one win for each team in the first two sets. the friendly matches ended in a warm atmosphere at nightfall.

earlier, between september 4 and 13, the chinese teams visited thanh hoa, nghe an and hai hung provinces and the command of the viet nam people's army in the capital as well as nam lien village in nam dan district of nghe an province, birthplace of president ho chi minh, great leader of the vietnamese people. they had many friendly matches with the vietnamese players.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Commander of YAR "Giant" Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 15, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying this evening met and feted lieutenant colonel abdulla mohamed alhamdy, commander of the "giant" forces of the yemen arab republic. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were y.a.r. ambassador to china abdo othman mohamed and counsellor of the y.a.r. embassy in peking ahmed attall.

present also were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Football Confederation Restores Lawful Seat to Chinese Football Association

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 14, 1974)

the asian football confederation (a.f.c.) adopted a resolution by an overwhelming majority vote at its congress here today to restore the lawful seat to the football association of the people's republic of china and expel the chiang kai-shek clique from this asian sports organization.

the congress discussed the question on the restoration of the lawful seat to the football association of the people's republic of china. delegates from iran and kuwait pointed out in explicit terms: the people's republic of china enjoys very high prestige in the world and it is, therefore, unjustifiable for the asian football confederation not to restore the seat to china.

during the debate, most of the delegates held that the provision in the confederation's constitution that nations which do not belong to the federation internationale de football association can not become members of the asian football confederation is unreasonable. the congress, with a three-quarter majority (25 votes for and 8 against), adopted a resolution to amend the constitution. the amendment stated that membership of the confederation be granted to those asian football associations to whom permission has been granted by fifa to play in the asian games and other tournaments with member countries.

the congress then approved with 26 votes for and 7 abstentions a proposal put forward by iran and some other countries restoring the lawful seat to the football association of the people's republic of china in the a.f.c. and stopping the a.f.c. membership of the chiang kai-shek clique.

chinese delegates were later invited to the congress. they arrived at the congress hall to warm applause. the national flag of the people's republic of china was put on the table before the chinese delegates as soon as they took their places.

in his speech, chinese delegate ho chen-liang congratulated the congress on its success and thanked the friendly asian countries for their support to china. his speech was warmly applauded. many delegates came to the chinese delegates for congratulations.

the congress also approved a move by delegates of kuwait and other arab countries to exclude israel from any football tournament organized by the asian football confederation.

7TH ASIAN GAMES

Report on Friendly Fencing Match between China and Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 14, 1974)

the last fencing event of the seventh asian games -- men's epee team finals -- was already over last night, but the fencing hall in the aryamehr sports centre was brightly lit at nine o'clock this morning. iranian workers were sweeping the floor and putting things in order in preparation for a friendly foil match between the iranian and chinese women fencers.

in the hall, host fencers accak, shafaie, almassi and shariatzadeh and the guests chuang hsing-ti, ma chun-hsiang, su yu-chen and yuan yueh-mei greeted each other with warm applause and hand-shakes. they also exchanged souvenirs.

chuang hsing-ti took on iran's mahvash shafaie in the first bout. the chinese woman fencer was first hit by her adversary but she scored three points in a row with counter-thrusts and sharp taps. shafaie would lose the bout should she receive another hit, but she put up a steady and unruffled performance and won the bout by scoring three touches. chinese men and women fencers warmly applauded shafaie's victory. when chuang hsing-ti took off her wire-mesh mask and began to wipe out the perspiration, iranian coach zarnegar called her over and pointed out her shortcomings in the combat. chuang hsing-ti nodded in gratitude.

the chinese and iranian contestants had 16 bouts on the round-robin basis. the spectators cheered the impressive contest.

at the end of the contest, the chinese and iranian fencers posed for a group photograph at the fencing strip.

when iranian friends were leaving the fencing hall after the contest, they waved hands and said "goodbye, goodbye" in chinese. the chinese fencers reciprocated by saying "goodbye, goodbye" in persian.

China's Competition Results at 7th Asian Games
(September 15)

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 15, 1974)

chinese sportsmen collected four first places, three second places and six third places in some of the events contested at the 7th asian games here today. the results follow:

table tennis:

liang ko-liang won the men's singles title by defeating mitsuru kono of japan 3-1 (23:21, 21:6, 19:21, 21:7).

chang li won the women's singles title by defeating jung hyun sook of south korea 3-1 (21:10, 21:13, 19:21, 21:16).

in the mixed doubles finals, with the score 3:0 liang ko-liang and cheng huai-ying beat the south korean pair kang moon soo and kim soon ok. details: 21:17, 21:13, 21:9.

hu yu-lan placed third in women's singles, hsi en-ting and hsu shao-fa were third in men's doubles, and hsu shao-fa won fourth place in men's singles.

athletics:

in the finals of men's 110 m. high hurdles, tsui lin was champion with 14.26 sec. (breaking the asian games record).

in the finals of women's 4 x 100 m. relay, the chinese team was runner-up with 46.76 sec.

ho tsu-fen placed second with 12.10 sec. in women's 100 m. run.

tsai chang-hsi placed second with 5 metres in the pole vault final; chiang yu-pin placed third with 4.85 metres in the same event.

in men's javelin final chang pao placed third with 73.64 metres.

in men's shot put final kan fu-lin placed fourth with 16.86 metres.

in men's triple jump final sun ching-ming placed fourth with 15.94 metres.

in men's 5,000 m. run final ma hsueh-chung placed sixth in 14 min. 59.79 sec.

in men's 200 m. run final feng chen-jen placed sixth in 21.88 sec.

men's basketball:

china placed third after beating the philippines 102-99.

men's volleyball:

china placed third.

Eleven Asian Games Records Broken at Last Day Track and Field Competition

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 15, 1974)

asian games track and field competition wound up today as athletes from many countries broke 11 games records in 12 events.

in the men's 4 x 400 m. relay race, the sri lanka team gave a remarkable performance and won the second gold medal for the country. though the first runner was a bit slow in starting, his teammates shot ahead and led the field by a big margin in the third and last laps to win first place in a new asian games record time of 3 min 7.4 sec. india finished second in 3 min 8.73 sec (breaking the asian games record) and iran third in 3 min 10.1 sec.

in the women's 400-metre dash, chee swee lee of singapore won the first gold medal for her country, returning with a time of 55.08 seconds. japan's nobuko kawano came second in 55.59 seconds and malaysia's junaidah aman placed third in 55.78 seconds. all of them shattered the former asian games record of 56.03 seconds.

japan and china came first and second in the women's 400-metre relay. they broke the former asian games record by clocking 46.62 and 46.76 seconds respectively. the race began with china's first runner kang yuen-li dashing to the lead from the starting line. in the second leg, china's meng yu-chiung continued the lead. in passing over the baton to its third runner, the chinese team was a little bit slow, only to be overtaken by a japanese athlete who outran several metres away from china's anchor runner ho tsu-fen. the spectators warmly cheered the chinese and japanese runners on as ho tsu-fen was exerting her utmost to catch up. the japanese runner clip beat ho tsu-fen on the finishing tape. third place went to the singapore team which clocked 47.1 seconds to level the asian games record.

the 32-year-old chinese athlete tsui lin won the men's 110 m. high hurdls with a new games record time of 14.26 sec. the malaysian athlete ishtiaq finished second in 14.49 sec. followed closely by al-ubaidi of iraq in 14.63 sec.

in the pole vault event, all the first three winners broke the asian games record of 4.80 metres. both yasuhiro kigawa of japan and tsai chang-hsi of china cleared 5 metres. yasuhiro kigawa was placed first and tsai chang-hsi second, because the japanese failure number of trial jumps was fewer than tsai chang-hsi's. third was china's chiang yu-pin with 4.85 metres. the fourth winner has kiyoshi niwa of japan with 4.80 metres which levelled the former asian games record.

in the men's shotput, iran's khorrami finished first with a throw of 18.04 metres, which broke the asian games record of 17.09 metres. khorrami, runner-up at the last asian games in this event bettered his own record by 1.08 metres. b. singh of india was runner-up with 17.94 metres and gurmej singh third with 17.64 metres.

toshihiro yamada of japan won the men's javelin event with 76.12 metres and minoru onda (japan) was runner-up with 76.04 metres. both broke the former asian games record of 74.56 metres. chang pao of china placed third with 73.64 metres.

the results of the men's triple jump were:

1. toshiaki inoue, japan, 16.45 metres (breaking the asian games record).

2. m.s. gill, india, 16.25 metres (breaking the asian games record).

3. assef-nakhai, iran, 15.97 metres.

anat ratanapol of thailand, who finished first in the men's 200 m. at the last asian games, retained his title in the event with 21.09 sec, 0.01 sec faster than his asian games record. (he won first place in the 100 m. run earlier.) second and third places went to takao ishizawa of japan in 21.60, and n.i. sahi of pakistan in 21.79 sec.

shivnath singh of india won first place in the men's 5,000 m. with a time of 14 min 20.5 sec. sriram singh of india won first place in the men's 800 m. clocking 1 min. 47.57 sec. both of them broke the games records. m.r. entezari of iran came second in the men's 800 m.. followed by pakistan's mohammad siddique.

China Wins Three More Table Tennis Titles at Asian Games

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 15, 1974)

chinese player liang ko-liang won the men's singles table tennis title by defeating mitsuru kono of japan 3:1, chang li won the women's singles title by defeating jung hyun sook of south korea 3:1 and liang ko-liang and cheng huai-ying won the mixed doubles title from the south korean pair of kang moon soo and kim soon ok 3:0 at the table tennis hall of the aryamehr sports centre this evening.

yoon chol of the democratic people's republic of korea and hu yu-lan of china placed third in the men's and women's singles respectively. japanese players mitsuru kono and tomie edano placed third in the mixed doubles.

in the women's singles final, the first of the three individual table tennis events this evening, china's left-handed chang li, who holds the bat with a pen-holder grip and plays an all-out attacking game, met south korea's right-handed jung hyun sook who holds the bat with a shake-hand grip and plays a defensive game. chang li had earlier won from jung hyun sook in two straight sets in the women's team final. chang dictated the pace by combining loop drives with powerful smashes. she won the first two sets (21-10, 21-13). jung hyun sook took the third set 21-19. in the fourth set, chang li intensified her attacks and took the set 21-16 to end the contest. on her way to the final, chang li had eliminated tomie edano of japan and bak yong ok of the d.p.r.k. and other players.

china's 24-year-old liang ko-liang met japanese veteran mitsuru kono in the keenly contested men's singles final. on his way to the final, kono had eliminated li chen-shih and hsu shao-fa of china.

kono jumped to a quick lead 5-0 in the opening set as he followed his own service with a quick smash of liang ko-liang's service return.

when it was liang ko-liang's turn to serve, he took a moment to analyze the situation and served the ball spinning over the net in a way which made it impossible for kono to dictate the pace. the set score was soon tied at 6-6 and competition became keener. kono launched a flurry of powerful attacks but liang ko-liang returned the ball with steady cutting stroke a stride away from the table or from the far end of the court, and seized the opportune moments to put across the killing smash.

the score was tied ten times and the set was deuced twice before liang ko-liang won the set 23-21.

liang ko-liang attacked repeatedly in the second set and won by a score of 21-6 in less than ten minutes.

although trailing, mitsuru kono was by no means perturbed. he gained the upper hand in the third set by a combination of long top-spin drives and short chipping strokes that broke the rhythm of liang ko-liang's attack. kono took the set 21-19.

during the interval after the third set, liang ko-liang was seen listening attentively to what coach li fu-jung and teammates told him. their encouragement added to his confidence as he won the match set 21-7. he fell on the floor in making a desperate retrieve, and jumped up to continue playing amid applause.

the spectators gave both players ovations at the end of the exciting match.

the mixed doubles final was the last event this evening. after the men's singles final ended, liang ko-liang had only a short rest before he wielded his bat again by pairing with cheng huai-ying in the mixed doubles final against kang moon soo and kim soon ok of south korea.

the chinese pair showed better teamwork and led from the start. taking the first set 21-17, they played more cohesively in the second and third sets. a variety of spinning services by liang ko-liang created good chances for cheng huai-ying to hit the service return with killing smash. combining attack with defence, they upset the rhythm of the south korean players and won the match in straight sets. this brought the five individual table tennis events over the past three days to a close.

more than 170 matches were played in the five singles and doubles events. good sportsmanship and techniques the players displayed during the competitions drew favourite comments from spectators.

Chinese Competitors at Asian Games: Neither Dizzy with Victory Nor Discouraged by Defeat

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 15, 1974)

guided by the principle of "friendship first, competition second", chinese competitors at the seventh asian games remained modest in victory and were not discouraged in defeat. they showed a new outlook strengthened in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

perseverance tells

in the men's team badminton final, china won the first two singles matches and indonesia levelled the count by winning the two doubles matches. the last singles match between china's fang kai-hsiang and tjun tjun of indonesia became decisive.

fang kai-hsiang was not overawed by the veteran international campaigner from indonesia. he won the first set 15-8 in an exchange of lightning smashes.

tjun tjun showed outstanding courtcraft in the second set. trailing 0-4, he overtook fang kai-hsiang at 13-13 and went on to lead 17-14. one more point and tjun tjun would have won the set.

in the test of perseverance, fang kai-hsiang showed no signs of weakening. he continued to play an all-out attacking game and drew level at 17-17. the fascination of the spectators was such that not a detail of the exchanges escaped their focus of attention. fang kai-hsiang put a drop shot barely across the net for the match winning point. china became the team champion.

summing up what he had gained in the test, fang kai-hsiang said after the match: "to stand the test in a crucial situation, it takes perseverance rather than technique."

hsiao chieh-ping was not feeling well when she competed in the women's broadjump final. each attempt added to her state of exhaustion. but she reminded herself to be a credit to the motherland and the people of the third world and this gave her added strength in the severe test. she finally jumped 6.13 metres to win the gold medal, surpassing the asian games record by 29 cm.

the chinese women's tennis team played the indonesian team in a marathon match that lasted more than eight hours. the match tested the perseverance and stamina of every player and the indonesian players showed all the expertise that won them the gold medal in the women's team tennis event at the fifth asian games.

after china lost the first singles match, yen ta-tsui engaged her indonesian counter-part in a gruelling match that started in the afternoon and lasted late into the evening. towards the close of the match yen ta-tsui was seized with leg cramp. but she continued and won the vital second singles match which paved the way for china's come-from-behind victory in the team match. congratulating the chinese players after the match, an iranian friend said: "you have not only won this match but also deserve a gold medal for perseverance and stamina."

correct approach towards victory

making their first appearance in the asian games, the chinese competitors won honours for their motherland and contributed their share to the development of sports in asia. how did they take the honours bestowed on them? their attitude was exemplified by the divers and gymnasts.

the seven-member chinese diving team is a "three-in-one" combination. at 32, tu tu is the eldest member of the team. three divers are in their twenties and another three 15 to 17 years old.

they collected four gold, two silver and two bronze medals at the current games. each of them regarded his or her achievement as a part of the collective achievement. the lesson each of them drew after an unsuccessful dive was turned into part of the accumulated experience of the collective.

chung shao-chen came first in the women's springboard event and was given a gold medal on september 6. she said in an interview prior to the prize giving ceremony: "i am going to collect the gold medal on behalf of my team."

in her training prior to the final in the springboard diving event, chung shao-chen had trouble trying to perfect her routine of tucked two and a half back somersaults. her teammates helped her patiently and encouraged her. so, instead of attributing the victory to her personal effort, chung shao-chen attributed it to the collective, the party and the people.

from their study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, the chinese divers gained a deeper understanding of the necessity to contribute their share to the enhancement of friendship between the sportsmen and people of asia and to the progress of sports in asia, in addition to being a credit to the motherland. they made friends and learned modestly from fellow competitors at the asian games.

tu tu said after the diving events were over: "we had our share of success. but we are well aware of the gap that separates us from world class. we still have a long way to go and we must work hard."

chiang shao-yi, who won four gold medals in women's individual gymnastic events and whose team became the asian games champion, said after the prize giving ceremony:

"we owe whatever we have achieved to long years of nurturing by the party and the people. it is a triumph of the collective effort. to me, this is not the terminal but a new point of departure. we are confronted with greater tasks from now on."

before leaving for tehran, 27-year-old chiang shao-yi had thought about hanging up her sports gear after the seventh asian games as she was no longer in her prime as a gymnast. but now she changed her idea. to live up to the expectations of the party and the people, she had set herself new tasks. she wanted to contribute to the improvement of standards of gymnastics in china, help promote gymnastics in asia and pass on her experience to younger gymnasts and help bring them up.

chiang shao-yi and her teammates were seen training new routines in the "asian games village" shortly after they completed their competitions.

overcome weak points and continue advance

it is one test to be modest in victory, it is another test not to be discouraged by failure or setbacks, but to overcome weak points and continue advance.

clay pigeon shooting is a young sport in china and it was the first time chinese shooters took part in international competitions. but they said they have come to tehran not to get gold medals, but to promote friendship with the people of other countries and learn from them through competition. they did so with clay pigeon shooters from japan who had a higher technical level. the chinese shooters have improved their shooting through competitions and friendly contacts with shooters of other countries.

the chinese swimmers and weightlifters also treasured the opportunity to learn in tehran. whenever they had time to spare, they would watch the performances by sportsmen of other countries. in the evening quite a number of them jotted down their experience and impressions during the day with an eye to catching up with the more advanced. weightlifter chen man-lin said, "the korean weightlifters are tenacious and strong-willed. they composed themselves in difficult conditions. the japanese have an all-round technique and rich experience. the iranians are daring and skilful in competition. all these strong points merit our study."

the seventh asian games is drawing to a close. the chinese participants, however, are determined to make new contributions to enhancing solidarity among sportsmen of various countries and regions in asia, to developing the excellent situation in asia and to raising the standards of international sports.

Jen-min Jih-pao Warmly Hails Successful Conclusion of 7th Asian Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1974)

the successful conclusion of the 7th asian games is warmly hailed by the "people's daily" in an editorial today under the title "strengthen unity to make common progress." the editorial reads as follows:

the seventh asian games held in tehran, capital of iran, has come to a triumphant close. with nearly 3,000 sportsmen from over 20 asian countries and regions participating, the games has enhanced friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen in asia, further promoted sports in asia and marked a new chapter in the history of asian sports. the asian games attributed its successes to the common efforts made by the people and sportsmen of various asian countries. the outstanding work made by host iran was an important factor behind these successes. the chinese people in high jubilation warmly greet the important successes of the seventh asian games.

the seventh asian games was held in an excellent situation prevailing in asia and the world. countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend in the present era. with the awakening and growth of the third world, there has been a vigorous development of sports among the people in asia, africa and latin america. in recent years, big sports contests have often been sponsord by countries in these continents. sports contacts among the various countries have been on the increase and friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen in asia, africa and latin america have been strengthened continuously. moreover, the seventh asian games was an unprecedented grand gathering in the history of asian sports. its big scale, broad participation and great number of entrants have surpassed all previous asian games. all this vividly demonstrates the common will of the asian people for friendship and unity and reflects the flourishing of asian sports.

during the past two weeks and more, the athletes of various asian countries and regions have made concerted efforts to make the seventh asian games a success and to strengthen friendship and unity among the asian peoples. many sports delegations and athletes took friendship as their guideline in competition, with the result that friendship and unity were strengthened through competition. moving scenes could be seen everywhere in or outside the competition arenas, with the athletes of different countries chatting with each other cordially and encouragingly, exchanging experience and raising their technical level together. many sportsmen did not let themselves be carried away by success nor were they dismayed by failure. they not only displayed fine sportsmanship but

also brought their best technique into play and produced a host of excellent results in competition. the chinese athletes took part in the seventh asian games in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second." having steeled themselves in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and raised their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines, they showed excellent sportsmanship, produced fine results, learned many valuable experiences from the athletes of other countries and made contributions to the success of the seventh asian games.

during the asian games, a number of asian sports organisations held congresses in tehran. they adopted resolutions to restore the lawful seats of the people's republic of china in these organizations, thus putting an end to the unreasonable state of affairs in which the chiang kai-shek clique illegally usurped china's seats. this was a major victory won through the joint struggle of iran and some other friendly asian countries. it fully demonstrated the great strength of the peoples and sports circles in asia and the third world in general in strengthening solidarity, combatting the overlord practices in world sports circles and striving for an independent development of sports. our profound gratitude is to the peoples and sports personages in various asian countries who have rendered tremendous support to the chinese people.

the seventh asian games with all its important successes will definitely exert a far-reaching influence on the growth of friendship and solidarity among the asian peoples and sportsmen and on the further development of asian sports. now the athletes of various countries are leaving for home, carrying with them fruits of friendship they have reaped in tehran. we hope they will make sustained efforts in the days to come to promote friendship and strengthen unity for common progress.

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